INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929.
I A

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
I A

VOL. XIX NO. 54— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Congress Orders Calling Off Of Civil Disobedience Movement.

JOINT CIVIC ADDRESS TO GANDHI & IRWIN.

CITY FATHERS' MOVE.

In view of the high tributes paid to Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy by Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and the general agreement prevailing among the City Fathers that both parties have acted nobly, a move has been set on foot to present simultaneously a joint Civic Address to Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy before the latter left India. This proposal is likely to be moved as an amendment to Sir Byramjee's proposal to vote an address to the Viceroy.

"NOTHING SHORT OF COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE."

How Bombay Received The News.

Pending the arrival of Sardar Vallabhbhai, the President-elect of the Karachi Congress, from Delhi in Bombay to-day (Friday), local Congressmen have deferred a definite pronouncement on the truce arrived at between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi.

Although the truce is welcomed by the Moderates and businessmen, a section of Congressmen particularly the youth, are expressing disappointment at what they consider as the "lowering of the independence flag".

PICKETING TO CONTINUE.

There is however no truth in the statement that picketing in the city will be slackened. It is to be carried on in accordance with the directions of the Working Committee.

The views expressed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in an interview to a "Chronicle" representative on the question of the truce are typical of the sentiments prevailing among youths.

"VERY DISAPPOINTING".

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said: "So far I have seen nothing in the telegram to enthuse about the proposed agreement. On the contrary the look of things is rather disappointing, but I shall await the receipt of fuller details."

"But this much is, however, clear, that the Lahore Congress resolution will stand abrogated, if the Congress consents to discuss anything short of complete independence."

POLICE SNATCH GANDHIJI'S PORTRAIT.

(From Our Correspondent).

GUNTUR, March 5.

Three ladies, Shrimatis Rangamma, Nancharamma and Subbamma, 9th President and Joint Secretaries, Guntur Distt. Congress Committee, were arrested yesterday while picketing foreign cloth shops under Section 17 (1), Criminal L. A. Act. Two volunteers were arrested on the same day for picketing. Sixteen volunteers arrested for picketing were sentenced yesterday to six months R. I.

Thirty-five volunteers more including 9 ladies are still awaiting trial. Picketing continues as usual.

News of peace spread like wild fire yesterday evening and this morning a huge procession of men and women headed by Desabhakta Venkatappayya, paraded the streets. Another procession and public meeting has been arranged for the evening. The annual car festival at Mangalagiri yesterday, which was attended by 50,000 people was abandoned since the people refuse to drag the car without enshrining Gandhiji's portrait to which the police objected. Two men attempted to enshrine Gandhiji's portrait on the car, but the police forcibly snatched it away. One man was arrested. The incident has created an unprecedented sensation.

Imperial Prestige to Irwin—"Et tu Brutus?" Irwin—"No. Not that I love thee less, but I love Britain more".

"Delhi Proposals Give Us Nothing."

DEMAND FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

"We are pledged to the Lahore resolution of complete independence. We will not be content with anything short of it. Our fight will continue till the last soldier of the British army of occupation has left the soils of India. Till then we shall neither know rest ourselves nor allow the bureaucracy to have rest" declared Sirdar Jamiat Singh, a prominent Congress worker, and an ex-G. O. C. of Congress volunteers addressing a meeting on the Azad Maidan on Thursday evening.

DELHI AGREEMENT GIVE US NOTHING.

"The R. T. C. that met in London", said the speaker "Did not give us anything. The Delhi agreement also gives us nothing. The rights to manufacture salt and picketing have been conceded. We could do the former in spite of the Salt Act and the latter even when the Ordinances were in force. Our prisoners are to be released and confiscated property is to be restored. That is no favour.

FIGHT MUST CONTINUE.

We did not fight for the right to pick up or manufacture salt. Our fight was for complete independence and it must continue till that object is achieved."

Continuing the speaker said "We shall remain quiet for a few months and await the result of the second R. T. C. as our leaders have agreed to attend it.

But if we find that Mahatmaji has accepted terms which do not satisfy our demand of complete indepenence then we shall not hesitate to use the weapon of Satyagraha even against him."

"Remember this is our fight to the finish. Make a resolve to continue it relentlessly even if it be for any number of years. Complete victory or death must be our slogan" he concluded.

PATIALA'S RULE DENOUNCED.

The meeting was convened to denounce "the misrule" of the Maharaja of Patiala. Sirdar Jamiat Singh presided. In the earlier part of his speech Sirdar Jamiat Singh denounced the rule of Indian Princes as autocratic and said that Indians must see to it that the States subjects also got complete freedom along with the people in British India.

Sjt. Shrikishan More and several other speakers addressed the meeting.

Arrests And Lathis For Announcing Truce!

(From A Correspondent)

HUBLI, Mar. 5.

For announcing the Gandhi-Irwin truce last night five persons including the Dictator Sjt. Basker Ghore were arrested and released at midnight.

The police blocked all roads leading to Nehru Chowk the place of the meeting. The crowd demonstrated in protest and was dispersed by lathi charges a few being injured.

Bombay Workers Denounce Delhi Agreement.

The mill workers who were having a holiday on Thursday, responded in large number to the public meeting convened by the "Committee of Action for Independence" on the Lal Baug Maidan in the evening. Nearly 5,000 workers were present at the meeting presided over by Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union to condemn the Delhi agreement.

"BETRAYAL OF INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT."

Messrs. Vasant Karnik, G. D. Khanolkar, Nerker Buwa, S. Gaikwad, Tyab Shaikh and a few other workers addressed the meeting condemning the agreement reached between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin as a betrayal of the struggle for independence. Most of the speakers denounced the agreement in the strongest language.

"NOTHING FOR TEEMING MILLIONS."

They maintained that the Round Table Conference proposals meant nothing to the teeming millions of Indian people who lived in villages and toiled in factories. As such there was nothing for the Congress to consider. By consenting to co-operate in the second stage of the Round Table Conference, the Congress would be abrogating the Independence resolution passed at Lahore.

As the terms of the Delhi Agreement were not before the public, the speakers refrained from criticising any of them, though some of them vehemently asked "What about the Working Class leaders rotting in Meerut jail?"

The meeting passed the follow-

(Continued on page 5.)

SEQUEL TO SIGNING OF DELHI TRUCE TERMS.

Gandhi-Irwin Agreement Released For Publication.

MAHATMA WARNS AGAINST "BUILDING HIGH HOPES."

MOVE IN BOMBAY TO PRESENT JOINT CIVIC ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI AND IRWIN.

The Gandhi-Irwin Agreement has been released for publication The terms of truce contain the following main terms:—

I. The Civil Disobedience movement is to be discontinued.

ii The boycott of British goods as a political weapon is to be abandoned, and the sale and purchase of British goods are allowed.

iii. Non-violent Civil Disobedience prisoners are to be released

iv. Residents in salt areas, particularly poor, are permitted to collect and make salt for domestic consumption or for sale within the village.

v. Picketing is permitted if it is not aggressive.

vi. Ordinances are withdrawn.

vii. As regards confiscated property where immoveable property is sold to a third party, the transaction is to be regarded as final, so far as the Government is concerned.

viii. As regards constitutional questions, the scope of future discussion is stated to be with the object of considering further the scheme for the constitutional Government of India discussed at the Round Table Conference. Of the scheme there outlined, federation is an essential part, so also are Indian responsibility and reservations or safeguards in the interests of India, for such matters as for instance, Defence, External Affairs, the position of minorities, the financial credit of India and the discharge of obligations.

C. D. MOVEMENT TO CALLED OFF.

Dr. Syed Mahmud has, on behalf of the Working Committee issued instructions to all Congress Committees in the country to call off Civil Disobedience movement forthwith and all other activities connected therewith, including the publication of "Unauthorised news-sheets."

DELHI AGREEMENT DENOUNCED.

Meetings were held on Azad Maidan and Lal Baug, Bombay denouncing the Delhi agreement, one was presided over by Sardar Jamiat Singh and the other by C. L. Kandalkar, the Labour leader.

A move is set afoot by Bombay City Fathers to present a joint Civic Address to Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin.

Mahatma Gandhi warned a group of Indian and foreign journalists against building high hopes about the success of the truce terms.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE

How Delhi Congressmen View The Truce

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Comment in Congress quarters on the Gandhi-Irwin agreement shows that they attach considerable significance to the fact that Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy was delivered last year on 3rd March and the Gandhi-Irwin settlement was also arrived on 3rd March, being exactly a year after that event. They claim that this coincidence is not without significance. They declare that they have accepted the abandonment of the use of boycott as a political weapon, and the restricted definition of picketing, for the reason that when truce is being arranged, weapons of hostility must be abandoned, but that the Congress programme of boycott of all foreign cloth would remain. They have also agreed to call off picketing whenever it ceased to be peaceful. As regards confiscated property and fines, Government are not prepared to return realised fines, but would remit unrealised fines, while restoration of confiscated property and that sold by auction would be brought about generally following the lines adopted in the case of Bardoli.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S WARNING AGAINST FALSE HOPES.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

I rush this wire to report that Mahatmaji in addressing American and Indian journalists has made a sensational statement which interprets what lies within or behind Gandhi-Irwin settlement and his critical estimate of the work of the last Conference and princes sharp in it.

His speech holds out some hope regarding Bhagatsingh and others, but he warned all against any false hopes.

GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The following statement by the Governor-General in Council is published for general information:—

1. Consequent on the conversations that have taken place between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi, it has been aranged that the civil disobedience movement be discontinued and that with the approval of His Majesty's Government, certain action be taken by the Government of India and local Governments.

ESSENTIALS IN FEDERATION

2. As regards constitutional questions, the scope of future discussion is stated with the assent of His Majesty's Government to be with the object of considering furthur the scheme for the con-

(Continued on page 5.)

IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION OF ALL CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

General Secretary's Orders To Rank And File.

NEW DELHI, March 5.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Congress, has wired to all Provincial Congress Committees as follows:—

"In view of the Provisional settlement arrived at between the Working Committee on behalf of the Congress and the Government of India, I request you to take immediate steps to inform all Congress Committees in your Province to act in accordance with it.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO BE CALLED OFF.

Civil Disobedience and No-Tax campaign are to be discontinued and there is to be no further defiance of laws or regulations. Boycott of British goods as such is to be discontinued and complete freedom regarding them is given but the boycott of intoxicating drink and drugs and of all foreign cloth and liquor shops is permitted and should be continued wherever necessary.

Such picketing should be unaggressive and should not involve coercion, intimidation, restraint, hostile demonstration, obstruction to the public or any offence under the ordinary law. If these conditions are not satisfied in any area picketing is to be suspended there. The insistence on Swadeshi goods in preference to all foreign goods is also to be continued.

NO DISOBEDIENCE OF SALT LAW.

There is to be no organised disobedience of Salt Laws and no raids, but villagers residing in areas where salt is collected or made are permitted to continue to collect or make salt for domestic consumption or sale in the neighbourhood, but not sale or trading outside.

NO CONGRESS BULLETIN TO BE ISSUED.

Unauthorised newssheets should be stopped. Taxpayers should prepare for payment of land revenue and return to villages where they have been vacated. In cases of economic distress or inability for making payment other methods for remission or suspension should be adopted. In view of the pending release of prisoners special direction for the election of delegates to the Karachi Congress are being issued to the Press.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S ENDORSEMENT.

Enjoins Strict Fulfilment Of Obligations.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

The following resolution has been passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to-day:—

"The Working Committee having considered the terms of the provisional settlement arrived at between the Government of India and Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress endorses them and directs all Congress Committees to take immediate action in accoddance with them. The Committee hopes that the country will carry out the terms agreed to in so far as they relate to various Congress activities and is of the opinion that on a strict fulfilment of the obligations undertaken on behalf of the Congress will depend the advance of India towards Purna Swaraj."

A telegram has been sent accordingly to all Provincial Congress Committees.—A. P.

EARL WILLINGDON

"EARNEST OF BRITAIN'S INTENTIONS"

Earl Willingdon's Three Principles

LONDON, March 5.

With vivid recollection of splendid loyalty of the Princes and people of India during the four years of the Great War, I am going out full of faith, hope and optimism", declared Earl Willingdon at the farewell dinner given in his honour by the Pilgrims. Earl Willingdon affirmed that he was anxious to dispel suspicion and restore peace and contentment.

HIS THREE PRINCIPLES.

First was the principle of co-operation which he asked the Princes and the people of India to offer in the spirit of the Round Table Conference to lead India on to the goal of responsible Government, until she had become absolutely an equal partner with the other Dominions. He would also ask for their co-operation in securing obedience to laws, in order to ensure for all complete safety, security and freedom to carry on their daily avocations.

Secondly, he would strive for equality of opportunity for all and thirdly for the principle that it was not man's colour, but character within that counted. Earl Willingdon paid a great tribute to the constant support and inspiration of Lady Willingdon. He knew she would be of greatest assistance to him in overcoming difficulties.

SIMON ON VICEROY'S TASK.

Sir John Simon proposing Earl Willingdon's health emphasised the value of his knowledge of conditions in India. Referring to Irwin-Gandhi agreement, Sir John said that nobody realising the gravity of the issues and desiring peace and understanding would be so reckless as to rush in with premature criticism, but two things might safely be said. They might acknowledge the patience and devotion with which Lord Irwin, at the close of five laborious and most disturbing years, was endeavouring to hand to his successor the basis of a better situation

KING'S MESSAGE.

A message was read from H. M. the King associating himself with the good wishes to Earl Willingdon. Messages were also read from the Duke of Connaught and the Premier, who said that the appointment of Earl Willingdon was an earnest of Britain's intention to face the Indian problem firmly and to advance towards the achievement of the task to which she had set her hand. Lord Irwin sent a message in which he wished Earl Willingdon all success and good fortune. He said that India was looking forward to welcoming her old and tried friend.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 75/-, 25/- T. A., Organiser on Rs. 30/-, 10/- T. A. to organise. Novel deposits and loans. Candidates ready to keep Rs. 300/- and Rs. 150 respectively and join at once only need apply with anna stamp to:—THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
A F

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS for securing orders for fancy writing ink packets. Sample free. M. A. WATHARKAR Ink Manufacturer, Jayasingpur, Dt. Kolhapur.
A R 4500

WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for Railway Transportation School Chandausi. Appointments certain Apply Prospectus with two annas stamps. PRINCIPAL, IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTION, Agra
A R 4326

Profession.

MAN OF WONDERS.—Consult through the medium of MAHMOUD BEG, Spiritualist for Cotton Forecast, Race Tips, with any other questions in any matters, regarding your life. Very accurate. Call at MAJESTIC HOTEL, Apollo Bunder Room No. 5. Your questions are answered on your own paper automatically.
R 4495

Property For Sale

FOR SALE, strong two Bungalows, near Government gate, Walkeshwar, and Santacruz two Bungalows, and open ground from 2 to 4 Rs. per yard. Enquiries wanted for sale or purchase of properties. Apply P. B. Mehta, No. 60, Medow Street.
C R 4494

Property Wanted

WANTED—PROPERTY, yielding good income in good locality. Fair proposals will be duly considered. Send particulars to Box No. 719, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 4493

Educational

JOIN THE PREMIER SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, Hill Road, Bandra. New term commences 12th March. Individual and systematic training by expert, who has taught hundreds of successful students. Special Speed Classes every evening.
E R4470

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE—London diploma, course taught free by post. June examination. 25 years standing Apply prospectus. Paithanker P. O. Rajuri (Poona.)
F R 4321

Trade Announcement.

SWADESHI TEAS FOR SALE.—24 chests of each 70 lbs. Broken Orange Pekoe Tea available for immediate sale. Rate 9 annas per lb. Delivered Free by goods train. Ask for samples:—THE BLUE MOUNTAIN TEA CORPORATION, Mettupalaiyam. Tel.: "Syndicate."
T 4466

Public Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 12877 to 12879 for three fully paid shares Nos. 41040 to 41042 in the Imperial Bank of India (Bombay Register) originally issued in the name of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit and last endorsed to the undersigned Antonio Xavier da Rocha Pinto, Filomena Correia Afonso da Rocha Pinto and Cesar da Rocha Pinto have been lost or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way.

Antonio Xavier da Rocha Pinto.
Filomena Correia Afonso da Rocha Pinto,
Cesar da Rocha Pinto,
SHAREHOLDERS.
2632

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act XXVII of 1866.

And

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust dated the 2nd day of February 1906 and made between Ganoba Balaji and another of the one part and Bhawanishankar Ramkrishna and others of the other part.

(1.) SHAMRAO PANDURANG DANDEKAR, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Kandewadi, outside the Fort. (2.) BALAJI VASANTRAO TALIM also of Bombay Hindu an Artist and a Sculptor residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort. (3.) SHANTARAM BHAWANI SHANKAR, also of Bombay Hindu residing at Baboola Tank Road, outside the Fort, and; (4.) JUGGONNATH BALKRISHNA WADEKAR also of Bombay Hindu residing at Mugbhat outside the Fort of Bombay all four the present Trustees of the said Indenture of Trust dated 2nd day of February, 1906
.. .. Petitioners

To,

The Members of the Twasta Kasar Community of Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that a Petition has been presented on the 16th day of February, 1931 by the Petitioners abovenamed to this Hon'ble Court for the transfer of the Temple of Shri Maruti and Vithoba Rakhmai, situate at Mazagaon and the property attached to it and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written to the Trustees of the Twasta Kasar Dnyati Savasthan of Bombay on ertain terms and conditions.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers will on Monday the 16th day of March 1931 at 11-15 a.m. in the forenoon proceed to hear the said Petition when you are hereby required to appear either in person or by Advocate (O. S.) or an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court to show cause (if any, you have) why the prayers in the said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1931.

Seal

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
Dated 27th February, 1931.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land with the buildings or temple standing thereon known as Shri Maruti Temple situate at Coppersmith Street at Mazagaon in the registration Sub-District of Bombay in the City of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3487 and Cadastral Survey No. 255 of Mazagaon Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 5268 (2) and Street No. 33 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North, East and South by the property now of Bombay Port Trust and on or towards the West by the said Coppersmith Street.

R. B. P.
Messrs. SABNIS, GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2630

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT CAVEL STREET, NEAR CHIRA BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for the proving executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Deokaran Mulji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece of Pazandari land together with the building standing thereon situate at Cavel Street, near Chira Bazar, admeasuring about 125 sq. yards, and forming part of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's New No. 1839, New No. 200 (part.), Cadastral Survey No. 1889, of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3767, Street No. 178-A, and bounded on the West partly by a Gully and partly by the property of Javer Jugjiwan, on the South by the property of Vallabhdas Kanji, on the East partly by the property of Valji Shivji and partly by the public passage and on the North by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece of Pazandari land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Cavel Street, near Chira Bazar, admeasuring about 346 sq. yards bearing Collector's New No. 1839, New Survey No. 200 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1893 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'C' Ward Nos. 3765 -3766, Street No. 178-B and bounded on the North by the property of Mrs. Catherine Francis De Mello (Confraternity of St. Francis of Assissi), on the South by the property firstly described, on the East by a public passage, and on the West by the property of Javer Jugjiwan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements

The Excelsior
6-30 and 10 p. m.
BLACK MAIL
Featuring
ANNY ONDRA
JOHN LONGDEN
DONALD CALTHROP
A swift moving story of a thousand thrills and breadth taking scenes such as you have never seen in the wildest flights of your imagination.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p. m.
ELSTREE CALLING,
With a galaxy of stars too costly to present in any one Music Hall show

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p. m.
Behind That Curtain
Featuring
WARNER BAXTER
LOIS MORAN
HEAR THE CHANT OF THE ARABIAN CAMEL ORCHESTRA AND THE PUNJABI LOVE SONG

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road
To-day! To-morrow! Friday!
at 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
CARLO ALDINI
IN
"TWO INFERNAL DAYS"
NEXT SATURDAY
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."

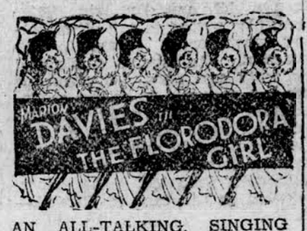
Amusements

PATHE DAILY AT 6-30 & 10
YOUTH TRIUMPHANT
Youth, flaming, joyous, exuberant, determined to LIVE! And on the other hand money wealth, selfishness, greed, intolerance! An amazing story!

With a rich and talented cast of five great stars and a supporting cast of enormous quality. See it!
PATHE presents
HOLIDAY
with ANN HARDING · MARY ASTOR · EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
ROBERT AMES · HEDDA HOPPER
Pathe Picture

£10,000 £10,000
THRILLS! THRILLS!! THRILLS!!!
THE WATER SHUTE
THE WATER SHUTE
THE WATER SHUTE
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
FREE PRIZES! FREE SURPRISES!
FREE FUN AND FROLICS!
FREE Rs. 200 FREE
NIGHTLY AT
BOMBAY'S PLEASURE RESORT
LUNA-PARK
Grand Easter Season
Nightly at 6 P.M. Admission to Grounds Annas 2

LAST DAY TO-DAY
THE
CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
JOHN GILBERT
IN HIS FIRST TALKIE TRIUMPH

RENEE ADOREE and JOHN GILBERT in "REDEMPTION"
REDEMPTION
Also: M. G. M.'s Sensational Comedy.
THE DOGWAY MELODY
in which Dogs Speak, Sing and Dance!!
Together with a Racing Topical Filmed by Alice Benson's Studio.
A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO-MORROW.
AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P. M.


AN ALL-TALKING, SINGING PICTURE OF THE GAY NINETIES!
ALSO
FLIP, THE FROG

Rialto Talkies
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. LAST DAY

A Love Romance of Napoleon's France delightfully rendered on the Screen by Gay, Gallant
NOVARRO
Hear His Golden Voice in one Gorgeous Song after another.
TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE KING OF JESTERS.
BUSTER KEATON
IN
HIS ALL TALKING-SINGING DANCING COMIC OPERA.
FREE and EASY

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 4.

		Opening	Closing.
March			6.00—01
April			6.03—01
May		6.08	6.07—01
June			6.11—01
July		6.17	6.16—01
August			6.20
September			6.23
October		6.27	6.27
November			6.30
December			6.30
January		6.37	6.37
February			6.41
March			6.45
Middling Spot			6.15

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, March 4.
Demand Bills 485.56

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Scarcity Of Low Grade Cotton

BETTER TEXTILE REPORTS

Moderate Buying Continues

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Although the market opinion is divided now after recent rise in the values of American Cotton the improvement in the textile trade continues with steady buying by spinners. Both American and British Mills are showing improved outlook with better enquiry for cotton goods. The professional element is not inspired at present owing to the statistical weakness but low grade cotton is becoming scarce. It may be mentioned that the bulk of the load is now in strong hands and the co-ops are possessing tenderable cotton in large quantities. Thus more or less the stock is held by marketing societies who are following instructions of the Federal Farm Board. It may be mentioned that the constructive policy followed the Farm Board will have its pronounced effect on the prices because there is little possibility of pressing sales. The demand will be met and adverse crop news during the growing period of the American Cotton crop will have considerable effect on prices as there will always be a scarcity of contracts.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 to 6 points but scattered selling depressed prices 1 point under previous close. At this level reports of better demand for dry goods influenced steady buying which in the absence of selling resulted in a rise of 12 points from the lowest level which was recorded during the first hour. The market closed at a net rise of 10 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 10 points to 11.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to 10.87c.

The Liverpool Cotton market is showing very steady tone on continued calling by spinners. The Lancashire industry is showing signs of revival and sales of Spot Cotton are running at a normal level. The market opened at unchanged prices. Scattered buying local offerings. Trade calling at the opening was satisfied by maintained steady tone but later on prices eased off in sympathy with the weakness of Egyption Cotton. Professionals bought towards the close and the session ended in a net decline of 1 point for the near months while distant options closed unchanged. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were 6.15 and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 point with May 4.90 and July 5.00d.

Egyptian Cotton ruled quiet on speculative liquidation of long interest with Sakels 5 points down—Alexandria market was weak and prices declined 17 points with May Sakel 19.02.

TRADE DEMAND SUPPORTS PRICES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Despite the general hesitancy, market displays a healthy tone due to the support of trade demand. It may be that the trade may pause for a while before committing itself further at advancing prices on the plea of acreage question but any unfavourable weather will cause nervousness amongst the Professionals and Consumers who have so far ignored the present advance and still hold a large "short" interest. It must also be remembered the Farm Board is still holding about 10 lakhs B/s purchases in May Contracts and have so far weighed over cotton in January and March contracts and should it demand tenders in view of the revival in the World's trade precipitated by the Indian political settlement, the professionals will be badly caught on "short" side as happened last year in May contracts.

With regard to acreage, present indications points to a fair decrease. Fossicks Bureau estimate 15 per cent acreage reduction and Fertilizer sales are reported 38 per cent smaller than last season.

PRIVATE CABLES.

March 3. N. Y. May Highest 11.39 (11.20 a.m.) Lowest 11.29 (Opening).

March 4. N. Y. May Highest 11.44 (at the close) Lowest 11.32 (10.47 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. New York cables, co-operatives buying.

New York.. Expect market to continue moderate fluctuation with firm undertone.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: New York cable gives the following statistics of the estimated World consumption and January end stocks of American cotton.

	1930-31	1929-30
World consumption during January	945,000	1,190,000
Total world consumption to the end of January during the season	5,496,000	7,050,000
Stock in all hands at end January	14,779,000	12,051,000

The Mill situation in the United States, Great Britai nand Holland shows improvement.

3-30 p.m.: New York cables:—Steadiness textiles well maintained. Market steady and featureless influenced by easiness in Stock market.

Reuter's cable: New York 3rd: New York market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by trade buying and New Orleans buying.

March 4.

New York market advanced on short covering and Wall St. buying.

Reuter's cable: New York 4th:—New York market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by favourable Manchester advices and favourable conditions in dry goods trade.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 6.12

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 217/ equal 4.92

Difference 120 pts. equal Rs. 53/

New York May (Close) 11.43 equal 5.71

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 217/ equal 4.92

Difference 79 pts. equal Rs. 35/

Liverpool New York.

(At Liverpool Close) May 82, October 68 (American points.)

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 4.

May	11.43+10
July	11.68+10
October	11.98+12
December	12.17+11
January	12.25+12
Middling Spot	11.30+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 4.

March	11.22+09
May	11.43+08
Middling Spot	10.97+11

New York, March 4.
New York 10.55 (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	11.11
May	11.32
July	11.57

New York: Noon Call.
New York, March 4.

March	11.12
May	11.35
July	11.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	39,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	12,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 4.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.77
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.97
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.17
Oomra, Good	4.17
Oomra, Fully Good	4.37
Oomra, Fine	4.57
Benaal, Good	3.97
Bengal, Fully Good	4.12
Bengal, Fine	4.27
Scinde, Fully Good	4.12
Scinde, Fine	4.27
Scinde, Superfine	4.42

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 4.

March	9.55
May	9.57
July	9.67
September	9.78
October	9.84
November	9.87
January	9.98
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	10.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, March 4.

Estimated Spot Sales	7,000 bales.
Sales for Export	100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250 bales

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, March 5.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
March s. 4/1 1/4d.—3/8d.
May s. 4/2 5/8.—1/2d.
July s. 4/4 3/8d.—1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT
March dol. 79-1/8—1/4
May dol. 81-3/4 up 1/4
July dol. 64-5/8 up 1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED
Apl. 11.42—0.
May 11.53—0.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 134—1.
September 141—1.
December 148—1.

Wheat Cable:—(Chicago.)
"Prices at first declined on weakness of stock market but later advanced on "Bull" support and covering by "shorts". Closed steady."

BUENOS AIRES LINSEED CABLE:—
Export since 1st January largest on record. Momentarily buyers less interested at present and quiet market but think it is a good time to buy."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY

Improvement Trust Board, Special Meeting, Corporation Hall, 3-40 p.m.

S. S. Ranchi with the English mails of Feb. 19 due at 6 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-15 p.m.: Gramophone Records.
7 p.m.: Keshavrao Benaraswala's vocal music.

SATURDAY, March 7.

S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

The Social Purity League, Annual General Meeting, Vanita Vishram Hall Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust adjourned special meeting, 3-40 p.m.

New Indian Dances by Miravati Devi with Prof. Deodhar's Musical Orchestra: Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)

ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY.

An Annual General Meeting of the Elphinstonian Society will be held at the Elphinstone College, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

Shrimati Miravati Devi has arranged an Indian dance recital at the C. J. Hall this Saturday.

"YOUNG SWADESHI."

"Young Swadeshi" which is a store of indigenous Indian products, is to be run by the Ghatkoper Students' Brotherhood. It will be opened by Shrimati Hansaben Mehta on Sunday next (8th inst.) at 8-30 a. m. (S. T.).

NEW LIBRARY AT NAGPADA.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Saadatul Kaunain, Bombay, a public meeting was held at 85 Shaik Buran Cammoodin Street (Telli Mohalla) on Wednesday last with a view to start a library and Free Reading Room at that place, Mr. Abdul Kadar Khatkhatey presiding. Messrs. Syed Munawar, J. W. Jacob and Fatehmahomed Haji Ramzan made speeches. The president declared the Library open and appealed to the meeting to take due interest in it.

AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

—:o:—

Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, will inspect the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, on Saturday the 7th instant at 5 p.m. in the compound of the Elphinstone High School and present the decorations of the Venerable Order of St. John.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GRANT ROAD.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Pannalal Terraces Residents' Association a public meeting will be held today at 9 p.m. in the compound of the Pannalal Terraces Grant Road when speeches will be delivered on the "Present Political Situation," Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sjt. Nagindas Master and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

—:o:—

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held today at 6 p.m. at Azad Maidan to protest against "The misrule of Maharaja of Patiala" who is arriving here on the 6th instant. Sardar Jamiat Singh will preside. Many prominent speakers will address the meeting.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST DELHI AGREEMENT.

—o—

Under the auspices of the Coung Workers' League a public meeting will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. at Lal Baug Maidan "to denounce the Delhi Agreement".

DELHI AGREEMENT.
PROTEST MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the "Committee of Action for Independence "two public meetings will be held to-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday) respectively to condemn the Delhi Agreement as a betrayal of Lahore revolution on Independence. To-day's meeting will be held at 6 p.m. at Lal Baug. Parel and to-morrow's on Chowpatty sands. Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Laljee Pendse, G. L. Kandalkar, G. D. Khanolkar, V. B. Karnik, Tyab Shaikh, Sunder Kabadi, Dr. R. K. Gowande, and Sardar Janiet Singh.

UPASNI SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

MRS. HANSA MEHTA OPENS THE EXHIBITION.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta in the presence of a large crowd, which included amongst others, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Dalpatram Pathak opened on Thursday night the Utasni Swadeshi Bazar near the Elphinstone Bridge, Parel. The Sontary of the Bazar is Mr. Ushenkant Manishankar Dave. The exhibition has many interesting articles on view and large crowds were attracted on the first day to see Nature's freak—a woman with four legs and two heads

The exhibition is open to 12 midnight.

Karachi Congress Preparations In Full Swing.

FIRST PARSI LADY DICTATOR APPOINTED.

Warning To Intending Visitors.

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, March 4.

Preparations for the Indian National Congress are in full swing. All huts in the Delegates' Section, were completed to-day having taken about four days. To-morrow, the construction of quarters for distinguished visitors, bazar etc., will be taken in hand.

In all 300 stalls will be constructed in the Bazar as at present intended and more might be constructed if necessary. There is large rush from Swadeshi dealers for stalls in the Congress Bazar, as they expect to sell their goods there.

About 150 such applications have hitherto been received and more are expected. Therefore, Swadeshi dealers who want to bring their goods for sale to Karachi during the Congress Week. must apply immediately for stalls. About 200 confectioners have also applied for stalls.

DONATIONS RECEIVED.

Rs. 45,000 towards donation have hitherto been promised.

Dr. Choithram, Chairman of the Reception Committee, returned here this evening from Hyderabad.

He and Mr. Jairamdas made special efforts there for more donations. It is proposed Dr. Choithram with party should again visit Hyderabad and Upper Sind for further collections.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS.

Provision for seating a total number of 3,000 members of the Reception Committee on dais has been made. Figures received in office so far, which do not include figures of several members enrolled in the mofussil shows over 1 200 members hitherto, out of which about 1,000 are from Karachi alone.

In the Congress pandal arrangements also will be made to seat about 15 to 20 thousand visitors.

A WARNING.

But intending visitors will be well advised not to leave for Karachi, unless they have satisfied previously adequate lodging arrangements exist at Karachi for them.

A Parsi lady named Mrs. Mebarbai Kadgar has been appointed for the first time as "Dictator" of the Karachi Satyagraha Committee.

SALE OF CHARAS AND PUBLIC INTEREST.

Excise Minister's Strange Logic.

The Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday approved in principle the excise policy of the Bombay Government in regard to relicensing of charas for sale.

Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch moved to omit the demand for the extra staff required for escorting the charas consignment from the Railway Station to the bonded warehouse.

NON-BRAHMINS FOR CHARAS.

The cut motion was strongly supported at first, but when the time came to put the question to vote most of the supporters vanished and it was defeated by a large majority. The title-holders and non-Brahmin party supported the Government.

REVENUE MEMBER'S TRIUMPH.

After the question hour Mr. R. R. Kale's cut motion of Rs. 100 from the total demand of Rs. 58,55,000 under the head of Land Revenue was withdrawn after the reply of the Revenue Member that the collectors and the staff of the Revenue Department did all they could to assist the cultivators.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed (Minister of Excise) then demanded Rs. 45,46,000 under the head of Excise.

"MADE MEN MAD."

Mr. Haji Mir Mohamed Baloch then moved to cut Rs. 594 under the head of Excise (Transferred) provided for the entertainment of extra staff for escorting "charas" consignment from the railway station to the Bonded warehouse.

It was proposed to re-license hemp-drugs shops for the sale of "charas" in Bombay and Ahmedabad. The "charas" came in bond from Hoshiarpur and on arrival in Bombay was sent under guard to the warehouse. The sum of Rs. 594 was required for the employment of two constables on Rs. 20 per month plus Rs. 7 House Rent per mensem each.

Mr. Baloch said "charas" made men mad, weak and criminal. He asked, if it was fair for Government which raised revenue of Rs. 15 crores a year to introduce this evil for the sake of such revenue of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lakhs? He did not agree with the official statement that the sale of charas was withdrawn in 1923 as an experimental measure.

MEDICAL OPINION SHOCKED.

Mr. A. N. Surve and Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay North) cited several medical authorities to show that the use of charas was ruinous to health. Dr. Gilder expressed his surprise that when the international opinion was against the use of drugs, sale of charas was again introduced in Bombay presidency.

Mr. R. S. Bell, (Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department) admitted that excessive use of charas was harmful, but pointed out that last year there were 1570 cases of importation of illicit drugs and this year in the first month there had been 250 cases. The relicensing of charas therefore was not a question of revenue but only controlling of illicit traffic.

HOTSON THEN AND NOW.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana) pointed out that Sir Ernest Hotson had given his opinion against charas before the Drug Enquiry Committee a few years ago and he was surprised that it was now sought to be relicensed for consumption.

Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed in his reply said on principle he agreed with his critics and in that case all liquor shops, bookie shops and all sources of poison should be stopped. It was, however, not possible to do so. The object of Government in re-licensing the sale of charas was only to control the illicit sale, Government controlled the sale of opium and chandul which were considered dangerous because by controlling their sale they might prescribe and ration in what quantity it could be sold to an individual. It was, therefore, in the interest of public and temperance that Government proposed to control the sale of charas.

When the motion was put to vote, the Prsident said "Ayes have it". Mr. Baloch, however demanded a poll and it resulted in 32 voting for the motion and 51 against it. It was therefore declared lost.

ACCLAMATION.

At the tag end of the day Sir Ernest Hotson read before the Council a telegram from Delhi regarding the Irwin-Gandhi settlement which was received with acclamation.

The Council then adjourned till Friday.

FRACAS AT BANGALORE.

A Football Match Incident.

—:o:—

FORTY ARRESTS.

BANGALORE, March 5.

A fight between the police and a Muslim mob followed a football match in the city last night and developed into a general fracas. Sporadic fights in different parts of the City lasted till the small hours of to-day morning. Eventually, aided by the military order was restored. The Bangalore Blues, a Hindu team, for whom one Muslim played, won from the Muslim United by three goals to nil a thrice-drawn match in the second round of the Col. Desraj Urs. Football Cup Tournament. Spectators numbered 3000. It is suspected strongly that there was considerable secret betting on the result of the match in the crowd. A minute before the final whistle blew, the Muslim players among the winners was severely attacked by an angry Muslim mob, but was promptly checked by police Inspector Naik with a handful of constables. A fight followed however, in which the police were overpowered and Inspector Naik badly hurt. The police van was also damaged. Ugly stories spread round, the tension increased and a general melee followed in which the rival crowds are stated to have freely resorted to stoning and the use of lathis. Police reinforcements arrived and cleared the field.

ANGRY CROWDS.

At midnight an angry crowd numbering 8000 collected before the City Market near the police headquarters threatening a general disturbance. Crowds passed through different parts of the city waylaying and assaulting individuals. Military aid was requisitioned now and Lancers patrolled the city till dawn.

Forty-five arrests have been made, while those who have sustained injuries number 65. Peace has been restored.—A.P.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

—:o:—

Defence Addresses To Court.

The penultimate stage in the Lamington Road Shooting Case was reached before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday when arguments on behalf of the prosecution and the defence were concluded. The Magistrate reserved orders till Friday.

In this case G. R. Vaishampayan and six others are charged with having entered into a conspiracy between March and October 1930 with the object of murdering Government officials, and police officers in particular, and in pursuance of this object, with having attempted to murder a police sergeant on October 9. The other accused in this case are: Janardhan B. Bapat, Purshottam H. Barve, Shivram V. Deodhar, Sadashiv K. Upadhyaya, Vishnu V. Dhamankar and Shankar J. Shinde.

RELYING ON APPROVER.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution relied chiefly on the evidence of Moghe, the approver, as the basis of the prosecution. According to the approver's evidence Vaishampayan, the first accused was transferred to Bombay in 1930 and resided in Devare's Building, Dadar. The accused told Moghe that he knew Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and other revolutionaries and suggested the formation of Bhajan parties with a view to do national work. Moghe pleaded inability to join in the scheme owing to family difficulties but promised to secure some men for the work and accordingly, introduced Bapat, the second accused, to the first accused. The next stage, according to the prosecution, was the starting of the Krle's Prabhat Feri by the first accused, the idea behind it being "to work on the lines of Nasik conspiracy."

In pursuance of this plan Vaishampayan told the approver to compose revolutionary ballads. It was also in evidence that the first accused told Moghe that he had military training.

NOTHING WRONG.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, addressing the Court on behalf of Vaishampayan (first accused) and Bapat (3rd accused), said that Moghe, the approver, was a family friend of Vaishampayan and it was likely that they talked over the question of Bhagat Singh and Rajguru in March last because in the same month the newspapers gave news about them. There was nothing wrong in discussing revolutionaries.

As regards the point of military training, Vaishampayan availed himself of such training, being privileged to do so as a Government servant while at Vaziristan. Alluding to the starting of Prabhat Feris Mr. Kale, himself, had admitted that Vaishampayan took only a passing interest in his Prabhat Feri. Mr. Talpade proceeding said, that there was nothing to connect Bapat with the acts of alleged conspiracy.

PROSECUTION HAS FAILED.

Mr. Gadkari addressing the Court on behalf of Dhamankar and Shinde, said that the prosecution had failed to prove any agreement between the accused as regards the alleged conspiracy. Mr. Parulekar also addressed the Court on behalf of the other accused.

The Magistrate reserved orders.

YERAVDA JAIL INQUIRY COMMITTEE SUGGESTED.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Young Patriots' League held on Wednesday at Bandra Mr. R. D. Baliwalla moved than a non-offical committee consisting of not more than six persons be appointed to go into and inquire into the internal working and treatment meted out by Satyagrahi prisoner in general and Mr. H. D. Rajah in particular undergoing imprisonment in Yeravda Jail. The name of Mr. M. C. Chagla was proposed for the chairmanship of the Committee. Letters have been written both to the Jail Superintendent of Yeravda Jail as also to the Government of Bombay to give facilities for such an inquiry.

INDIAN DANCE RECITAL.

—:o:—

At The C. J. Hall.

The programme of Indian dances to be presented by Miravati Devi with the aid of her pupils on Saturday next at 9-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, will include a new set of dances.

The programme features:—

Usha and Andhera or Dav and Night: a group dance. Bursat Kal or the Rainy Season: Laila Majnun: a duet dance in three episodes.

Besides these dances there will be solos.

Prof. Deodhar's Orchestra have prepared a programme of music to obtain the atmosphere as a prelude to each dance. Vastad Aziz Khan's Saroda and D. Parvatkar's Jalatarang will add to the evening's programme.

SHETH ABDULLA'S RECEPTION AT VILE PARLE

—:o:—

A public meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle was held on Wednesday under the presidentship of Swami Anand to accord a hearty reception to Sjt. Sheth Abdulla, the 3rd Dictator of The Bombay Suburban District satyagrah Camp, on the occassion of his release from the Thana District Prison after the completion of his term of imprisonment.

The proceedings commenced with the reciting of a national song. Swami Anand then eulogised Sheth Abdulla's services to the Bombay Suburban District during his dictatorship and observed that the Hindu-Muslim unity was bound to come through the efforts and exemplary pious lives like that of Abdulla Sheth's.

Sheth Abdulla was then profusely garlanded with yarn and flower wreaths by the ladies and gentlemen.

Sjt. Abdulla Sheth, in his reply, thanking all, said that he was only an humble follower of Mahatma Gandhi and an humble worker in the cause of the country. He observed that it was always his fervent prayer to the Almighty to give him strength and opportunity to always serve his Motherland and that too through Vile Parle. He exhorted the audience to render such singular services to the cause that when history of India's freedom will be written the name of Vile Parle and the Suburban District may be written in letters of gold.

Sjt. Ahmed Sheth of Thana, an old associate of Mahatmaji in South Africa, at whose house Sheth Abdulla has been staying for a few days and who had accompanied Sheth Abdulla to Vile Parle then addressed the meeting and spoke feelingly on the Hindu-Muslim unity which, he said, was bound to come as a result of Mahatmaji's life long labours.

RELEASED PRISONERS WELCOMED.

Foreign Cloth Bonfire.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Mar. 4.

Under the presidentship of Sjt. Vaidya, the released prisoners Sjt. Malappa, Shankersingh, Shersingh and others were congratulated by Sjt. Balubhai Thakkar and others. There was a foreign cloth bonfire. Picketing of foreign cloth is shortly to be started. 5,000 people were present at the meeting.

DROP OF 3½ LAKHS IN LIQUOR BIDDINGS

—:o:—

COMMERCIAL BOYCOTT OF BIDDERS

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Mar. 4.

Picketers mainly from Shahada Nandurbar and Navapur talukas peacefully picketed bidders of liquor auction sales on 2nd and 3rd inst. The total arrests numbered 102 including Sjts. Balubhai Mehta and Appasahib Javdekar who were all released after the sales were over.

This year's biddings amounted to Rs. 2,09,000 as against last year's Rs. 5,83,000. Among the bidders Parsees outnumbered Hindus and Mahomedans put together who defied private and public appeals and rigorous propaganda throughout the district. Local merchants have proclaimed in a public meeting a commercial boycott of Mr. Jamshetji Culabawalla who thwarted their earnest appeals. The public meeting urged similar action against Bidders throughout the district.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR AUCTION IN DHULIA

—:o:—

One-Fourth Of Last Year's Amount Realised

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Mar. 3.

Liquor auction was picketed yesterday and 67 arrests were made. To-day 45 were arrested. All were released in the noon. One-fourth of the last year's amount was realised in the auction. Jamshetji, a liquor contractor, is specially boycotted. Khanji strike continues. Budha Tukarama satyagrahi convict on hunger-strike for the last days. Shankershing, Mallappa Maganlal Shersingh, Tikle are released.

WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION IN PAREL.

—:o:—

A huge procession under the auspices of the Taru Bharat Seva Dal was formed on Wednesday, at 4-30 p.m. and it passed through the important roads of Parel and terminated into a meeting on Kamgar Maidan, at 6-30 p.m. when Sjt. Kanyalal Munshi presided and Sjt. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sjt. Nagindas Master, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and other leaders addressed the meeting. The meeting terminated with shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad."

RIOT COMPENSATION TAX.

—:o:—

Municipal Corporation Refuses To Collect It.

A reference to the truce arrived at between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi was made at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Hussenbhoy Laljee, the President, welcomed the news from Delhi of an "honourable" peace "which required truly noble endeavours from both sides." He expressed the fervent hope that the future negotiations at the Conference will be happier.

RIOT COMPENSATION.

A somewhat lively debate was initiated on the proposition moved by Mr. Boman-Behram asking for approval of the draft representation to be submitted to the Government of Bombay demanding a repeal of the levy of the riot compensation tax. If Government were not disposed to do so, the letter asked Government itself to collect the tax and not to put the burden of the collection on the Municipality which seriously reacted on the collection of its own taxes. The proposition also sought counsel's opinion on the question as to whether the Municipal Commissioner was bound to collect the riot tax which was imposed at the instance of the Government.

NO THANK YOU!

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment which informed the Government plainly that the Corporation had decided not to allow the Municipal machinery to be employed in the collection of this tax. The amendment was duly supported and passed.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said that this tax resulted in the victimisation of innocent people. If the police were not able to keep order why should the citizens be taxed for the mischief of the mavalies? he asked.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that it was no use protesting against the levy of the riot tax. The only effective protest against that tax was to start a no-tax campaign. He said that the collection of general taxes for the purpose of compensation was against the Government of India Act and the Municipal Act. He thought the Government had encroached upon many property taxes, such as collection of vehicles tax which really belonged to the Municipality.

After some more discussion the amendment moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was carried.

"PATRONAGE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, member of the "Progressive party" of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, has unburdened himself in the columns of the "Chronicle" and charged your reporter with being "unfair" to him. I admit that I had not the time nor patience to reproduce the full text of Mr. Chandavarkar's important speech and that, of course, is very unfair to him. Did he not pay a nice compliment to the "Nava Kal" by saying that "Dhum Dhadaka" had a larger circulation! vide the Anglo-Indian journal). Does it smell of political bias? No. It supports Mr. Chandavarkar's statement that he is not at all biassed in favour of a moderate paper. Mr. Chandavarkar's denies that "he got the measure through in the Standing Committee", the measure being to select the moderate "Dnyan Prakash" instead of the extremist "Nava Kal" for the purpose of municipal advertisement. What Mr. Chandavarkar did, he assures us, is only that he gave support (morel and physical) to that measure and surely this not amount to "getting the measure through" especially when it was openly stated in the house that the measure was passed in the Standing Committee by a majority of only one vote:

One word more. Your reporter has not stated that Mr. Chandavarkar was so unconcerned about the whole affair that he did not care a jot how the voting went. Didn't he run about the whole house acting the whip and collecting the votes not to favour "Dnyan Prakash" but to throw over "Nava Kal"—And did not Mr. Chandavarkar express surprise when he discovered that one of the "moral certainties of the Progressive party" Mr. Boman Behram voted in favour of the "Nava Kal"? The whole thing is no unfair!

Then I have to answer an "injustice" done to "Dnyan Prakash" I mean Mr. S. S. Washikar, who enlightens the public that its circulation is 15,000. Evidently the Cirporation was not concerned with its circulation at Poona. I do not want to pursue the matte here is what the Municipal Rommissioner himself says:—

"Whereas the circulation of the "Nava Kal" is 18,000, that of the "Dnyan Prakash" is 15,000, ouf of which 3,000 only is in Bombay city and suburbs"—Yours etc.

"YOUR REPORTER."

Bombay March 5, 1931.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI RETURNS.

"CHANGE OF HEART IN ENGLISH PEOPLE" AND PRAISE FOR BENN.

KARACHI, March 5.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived aboard "Varsova" this morning. A mass welcome, procession and meeting have been arranged for this evening.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Maulana Shaukat Ali said he was glad he had attended the Round Table Conference. It had been a great success. He found a change of heart in the English people. A straight talk with English statesmen had removed much of the misunderstandings. The Maulana spoke very highly of Mr. Wedgwood Benn. As regards his attending the next session of the Indian National Congress, he said that he would have to consult his friends first and until he had seen them he would promise nothing.—A. P.

Timings Of Mail & Express Trains At & From V. Terminus

On and from 1st March 1931 a revised time table will come into force and the arrivals and departures of our Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus will be shown below:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS.

Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrivals. H. M.
Lahore & Lucknow Express	6- 0
Madras Mail	6-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-10
Punjab Mail	12-15
Poona Express (Inter & III Class)	12-30
Nagpur Express	14- 0
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	18-45
Poona Express	19-25
	Departures.
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	7- 0
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-15
Poona Express Inter & III Class	14-45
Poona Mail	16- 0
Punjab Mail	16-45
Deccan Queen	17- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17-10
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-45
Nagpur Express	22- 0
Madras Mail	22-30
Lahore & Lucknow Express	23-15

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Timing of Mail, Express and Passenger Trains in force from March 1:—

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 32 Up Punjab Bombay Express	5	55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8	35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.	M.
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	8	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 15 Down Frontier Mail	13	10
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 31 Down Bombay-Punjab Express	13	20
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21	5
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21	25
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only, for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45
On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi arrives	9	15

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Kaga Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th March.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shanghai Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 4th March and is due here on 8th March.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Mackbean" left Suez on the morning of 4th inst.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 30 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.Ch.I.I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C., D.Com.I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited field and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may wherever desirable, be tacked in as additional Course, AS THAT PROFESSION IS GETTING OVER-CROWDED.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

100% INDIAN SILKS !!

FOR—

SUITINGS.
SHIRTINGS.
& SAREES.

Indian Silk & Tussore House.

DWARKADAS MANSIONS,
SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Western India

Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum.

Endowment Rs. 20
and
Whole Life Rs. 25/-

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars please apply

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR

SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	Local a.	Mofussil Rs.	Mofussil a.
Yearly	25	0	30	0
Half Yearly	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly	2	4	3	0

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA.

Subscription To Foreign Countries: Rs. 60 Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Per Year:

	Local Rs.	Local a.	Mofussil Rs.	Mofussil a.
Yearly	6	0	8	0
Half Yearly	3	8	4	8

Foreign (per year) Rs. 10
Half Yearly Rs. 6

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY MARCH 6, 1931.

A COMPROMISE

The reports so far available show that the news of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement has been received, as we expected, with a feeling of subdued relief both in India and Britain. In India the people have welcomed the settlement even before knowing the details thereof, because they have far too much faith in Mahatma Gandhi to believe that he will agree to any but an honourable truce. There will indeed be some who for various reasons would oppose the terms of truce. But their number or influence is extremely limited. In Britain too the bulk of public opinion, as reflected in the Press, seems to be most favourable to the settlement. While papers like the "Daily Herald" and the "News-Chronicle" hail the truce with undisguised delight, even a conservative paper like the "Times" supports the settlement in unmistakable terms. If the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Telegraph" feel that the Viceroy has surrendered much, they may be thankful to Mahatma Gandhi for not being more exacting. The settlement, though an honourable compromise, is after all a compromise and as such cannot possibly please all. It is almost inevitable that radicals on either side should be dissatisfied with it.

The Working Committee and the Government of India have each issued a statement regarding the details of the settlement. So far as the Official Statement is concerned we cannot help saying that it betrays how, as it has happened during the last year, Lord Irwin has permitted the obscurantism of his entourage to get the better of his own good intentions. The language of the statement is, in some places, unhappy and even supercilious. It is clear from the statement that the terms insisted upon by the Congress have been substantially accepted by the Government. Thus all Civil Disobedience prisoners (and these we trust will include the Meerut prisoners) will be unconditionally released and all repressive measures will be withdrawn. Confiscated property will be restored to its owners and Government servants penalised for their part in the Civil Disobedience Movement will be reinstated barring a few exceptional cases. What is most significant, villagers residing in areas where salt is collected or made are permitted to continue to collect or make salt for domestic consumption or sale in their villages. Peaceful picketing is permitted as also the boycott of foreign goods in general and foreign cloth in particular. In view of these terms accepted by Government, the Congress has agreed to suspend, during the period of truce, the civil disobedience movement, the discriminating boycott of British goods and the no-tax campaign. Gandhiji's non-insistence on public enquiries into police excesses is indicative of his intense yearning for peace. But Government's insistence in shirking such inquiries tells its own tale without a comment. Let it remain with police officials to choose to clear themselves.

The official statement does not seem to be full or explicit enough with regard to the scope of the further constitutional enquiry in which the Congress has agreed to participate. It says: "As regards constitutional questions, the scope of the future discussion is stated with the assent of His Majesty's Government to be with the object of considering further the scheme for the Constitutional Government of India, discussed at the Round Table Conference. Of the scheme there outlined, Federation is an essential part; so also are Indian responsibility and reservations and safeguards in the interests of India for such matters as for instance Defence, External Affairs, the position of minorities, the financial position of India and the discharge of obligations." We cannot resist the feeling that there is more behind these words that is tactly understood or accepted by Gandhiji on plighted word. We stated yesterday that it was only when the nature of the most vital term of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement—namely the basis of the future negotiations regarding the constitutional issue—was known that we could judge whether the truce was worth having or not. We frankly confess to a feeling of disappointment that the statement issued by the Government does not make this term as definite and satisfactory as the country was entitled to expect as an honourable price for calling off civil disobedience. All that is clear is that the precise nature and number of reservations and safeguards are yet open questions and that these reservations and safeguards are to be "in the interests of India" and not for the purpose of perpetuating the political and economic domination of Britain. If it is clearly understood that India alone is to be the judge of the nature of these reservations and safeguards and that they are not to be dictated to by Britain, it is still possible for Congressmen to win "substance of independence" through negotiation. We hope some more light will be thrown on this point by one or both of the parties concerned in the settlement. For the present all we can say is to stress the words of Mahatma Gandhi that we must not build high hopes on this truce. With the details of the settlement before us in a fairly complete form, we are forcibly reminded that the settlement is after all a compromise, though honourable to both sides. Like other compromises it has its own limitations. And care should be taken that Government will not take undue advantage of the limitations of the Congress position. It is necessary that all Congress Committees should be made as strong and perfect as is possible on a peace basis and that constructive work should be carried on intensively and extensively by an army of trained and well-disciplined volunteers. A truce is a truce and may end in peace or war. And wisdom consists in being prepared for both.

THEIR CHAGRIN.

Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin having found it possible, after a patient endeavour to discover points of agreement, to bring their negotiations to a successful close, we should have imagined that those who talk unceasingly of Britain's work as "Trustee" in India would exhibit a spirit of generosity and fair-mindedness in their comments upon an epoch-making event. No responsible Congressman looks upon the Truce as a "victory." India will not have cause to cry out "victory" until genuine Swaraj is won, but Nationalists will readily recognise the determination of Lord Irwin to seek peace. In other quarters, however, his efforts are looked upon as "surrender." What he has achieved is not to the liking of the British Diehards, whose views are expressed by the "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post." Other British journals praise the work of the Indian Moderates, little realising that but for their weakness in becoming Lord Irwin's nominees and wasting precious time in London at a Conference whose results are declared to be only tentative, the Government would have been obliged to meet the Congress case much earlier.

In India the successful issue of the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations is made the occasion in the Anglo-Indian Press to shower praise upon the three "heroes," the Sapru-Sastri-Jayakar triumvirate, the very men who ought to have known that without Congress co-operation the Round Table Conference was a farce and who ought to have spared the country all this travail. Whatever importance the British Indian Delegation received in Britain was due to the fact that the British politicians interested in boosting up the Conference felt that neglecting the Indian Delegation in London would only add fuel to the agitation in India. One of the prominent members of the Indian Delegation is reported to have exhorted his friends, from London, to see that the Congress campaign did not slacken. Nationalists can afford to smile at the frantic attempts of the Special Correspondent of "The Times of India," at Delhi to boost the activities of his "Magic Three." The very idea, however, that a people could put up a non-violent struggle for a year is abhorrent to the champions of British Imperialism. "The Times of India" of Thursday cannot help expressing its resentment over the success of the Congress campaign. It offers a perfunctory tribute of praise to Lord Irwin, but it cannot escape noticing with indirect approval, the diehard view that he gave away too much. Its only consolation and hope is that "the concessions will not be found too great a price." So long as this spirit of supercilious superiority lasts, so long as Indians are regarded only as a people to whom "concessions" are to be made, the nationalist struggle is bound to continue. Indians do not want crumbs of concessions. They are fighting for their birth-right of Swaraj.

A JUST GRIEVANCE.

The insistence by foreigners on rights of Extra-territoriality has long been a crying grievance of the Chinese. While the Tuchuns warred against one another and the country was in a state of internal turmoil and helpless to withstand foreign interference, China had to suffer the existence of these rights which she naturally considered an insult to her self-respect. With the advent of the Kuomintang, however, and the emergence of the Nanking Government as a central stabilising authority, many of the Foreign Powers recognised that the interests of their trade with China as well as political justice demanded the extinction of rights of Extra-territoriality. Germany was the first to recognise the value and utility of renouncing these rights. Other Powers followed and Britain, who has temporised over the matter, now finds it necessary to come to closer grips with the question. Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister at Peking, has arrived at Nanking to discuss with Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, the whole question of Exta-territoriality. He will have to offer on behalf of his Government far more generous proposals than those contained in the British memorandum of 1926, if his mission is to be successful. The memorandum recognised that the want of stability in political conditions in China was the only insuperable obstacle to the British consent to renounce rights of extra-territoriality. The objection that political conditions are unstable connot hold now. The Nanking Government has given ample indication of its ability to maintain itself as a central cohesive political force and the Provincial Governments are co-operating with it. It has succeeded in stabilising Chinese finances and in the development of communications. trade and industry it has made remarkable strides. China now has inter-Provincial air-mail routes and a number of long-distance telephone services, the construction of new railways is proceeding rapidly and, as the Economic Bulletins issued by the Ministry of Industries at Nanking indicate, all round progress is being made in the development of indigenous industry. One of the first reforms undertaken by the Nanking Government was a revision of the judiciary system. It is natural that the Chinese demand for the extinction of Extra-territoriality should gather in volume.

TRIFLES.

News from Delhi is coming in driblets whetting our appetite for the full statement. I do these jottings in the transition period, when the air is thick with big expectations. The public keep an open mind, and there is an undertone of optimism at Mahatmaji's phenomenal success both as a general and peace-maker. Even the sceptics—scepticism is after all a sign of health—keep their souls in patience and prefer to wait and see. I understand that the Action Committee for Independence has advertised a meeting to condemn Delhi agreement, even before its terms are out. Let them at least look before they damn.

—:o:—

At the same time, I must warn the super-optimists not to be over-jubilant without scanning the terms with all their implications. Mahatmaji's explanatory statement along with the official communique will put us in full possession of the facts of the case. Some press paragraphists add colar to their reports by referring to the "halo of the moon" "illuminating rays of the sun" and the happy coincidence between the day when Mahatmaji sent his 11 points ultimatum to the Viceroy and the date on which the truce agreement was signed. After all, a truce is a truce for all its worth and has to be followed up with action to achieve our end of "Purna Swaraj." To quote the Viceroy's words, let us not mistake "the journey for journey's end."

—:o:—

A Delhi paper refers to the Viceroy and Gandhiji as "armless Mahatma and toothless Mahatma". Though the epithets are not happily chosen, there is a similarity between them. I understand that the Viceroy broke his bone during the Great War. Mahatmaji also had his tooth knocked out during his South African Campaign. No wonder then that veterans of the two schools of war should conspire for peace.

—:o:—

Mahatma Ganhdhi has only gained 1 pound in weight after his release. In turf parlance, his weight is 5-13. Thus his annexing the Delhi stakes is a lightweight record.

—:o:—

Referring to Delhi Agreement, the "Scrutator" says that Lord Irwin's own policy has at last triumphed.

Q: What is Lord Irwin's own policy?

A: That which has triumphed!

—:o:—

The "Scrutator" is in a chastened mood. Commenting on Mr. Churchill's attacks on Gandhiji, he says that they are but another tribute to his (Gandhiji's) character." Indeed they are. I also thought so when "Scrutator" of Apollo Bunder fame (now he styles himself "R.T.C. and after") fired his buckshots borrowed from Boribunder over "till the blood is spilt" incident.

—:o:—

It is reported that census enumerators did not turn up at No. 1 Daryaganj with the result that Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Working Committee were not recorded for census. Evidently, the enumerators turned satyagrahis!

—K. A. C.

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN BANKING EXPANSION.

—:o:—

WANT OF PROPER LEGISLATION.

(BY S. R. DAVAR.)

II*

We have seen in our last article that the first obstruction to expansion of Indian banking was the existence of non-Indian and foreign banks, which are doing business without the slightest checks of the nature as are to be found in all civilized countries, against outsiders seeking to share the banking business of their country. The other drawback of long standing, is want of proper legislation, particularly in a country where indigenous banking on modern lines has not taken firm root. Modern banking is run in all advanced countries on joint stock principle and here joint stock system itself requires considerable re-organization.

VESTED INTERESTS.

There are many existing impediments in India to the progress of joint stock organizations as well as to industries run through their media, in the form of vested interests which have gradually grown and become all-powerful. Their original growth was no doubt due to foreign influences, particularly at a period when India was thrown back in the economic and industrial race, due to internal wars and unsettled conditions following the break up of the Moghul Empire. These vested interests as existing at present are both foreign and local In order, therefore, to help the progress of Indian banking, as well as Indian industries, special legislation for banking as well as joint stock companies must be taken in hand without further loss of time. The country has been agitating for both these for a number of years but nothing seems to have been done so far in more or less tangible form. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee is drafting a report, but we do not know what form of legislation it is going to recommend for the improvement and better organization of our banking system. The company organization in general still remains in the background and all that has been done is the copying of the English Acts of Parliament to suit conditions of a country five thousand miles away. Here, when the Hon. Member in Charge was questioned from year to year as to what was going to be done in connection with our Company Law amendment, all that could be had in reply was that after the Green's Committee, appointed to deal with the subject of Company Law in England, had made its report, our Government will take up this question.

AMEND THE COMPANY ACT.

As late as the year 1929 the Hon. Member in Charge informed the members of the Assembly that the question will be considered by a Special Committee to be appointed, but in spite of all these promises and assurances, nothing seems to have been done. The Green's Committee published its report nearly five years ago. The English Parliament passed an Act in 1929 following its recommendations, but there seems to be no indication of any move to take up this all-important question of Company Act amendment in right earnest. The time when India meekly submitted to an "amendment" of the Indian Company Act in the form of an adaptation of the English Legislature has long passed and the present generation will not be satisfied with anything less than a Committee of experts and businessmen in whom they have full confidence, specially appointed to investigate this question thoroughly in all its bearings, and then recommend legislation suited to Indian conditions. This is more particularly necessary at this juncture when the Central Banking Enquiry Committee is drafting its report and the other Provincial Committee reports are already published, because the question, as to whether there should be two separate Acts, i.e., (1) one specially applying to banks and banking companies, and (2) the other to joint stock companies generally, or whether one all-embracing Act concerning both these legislations would be more convenient, has to be decided at an early date.

EXPERTS IN HAPPY AGREEMENT.

On this point it is interesting to note that the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, which has issued its report, lays down (chapter XIV, Para 285) that Banking legislation ought to receive careful consideration "in the light of experience gained concerning existing and defunct institutions". This in its opinion is necessary because "in India the problem assumes greater importance as it is not a matter merely of taking precautions against unsound banking, the necessity for which may have been felt in the past, but also of the question of popularising the Banking system, cultivating the Banking habit, promoting thrift and inspiring confidence in the stability of Banking institutions". It further states that "since the year 1913, there have been several cases of failure of Indian Banks incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. Such failures are apt to shake the confidence of the investing public in credit institutions, especially when the failures are due to fraudulent management."

The Central Provinces Committee report also affirms the above view that public confidence was greatly shaken through bank failures in recent years and suggests adequate legislation (see para 2113 and 2222). The other committees have more or less followed suit as far as the recommendations as to the amendment of the Banking law are concerned. The Assam Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee while dealing with this point emphasises that the depositors who do not occupy the advantageous position of the shareholders need to be particularly protected. (See para 206).

A PRECEDENT WORTH FOLLOWING.

We have an excellent precedent in the Canadian Act applying to Banking Institutions in that country passed in the year 1923 after a period of very adverse banking experience there, and which has proved very successful during the eight years for which the Act has been in force. The system of permitting the promoters of a company, and particularly a banking company, to formulate whatever regulations they please, in connection with the Memorandum and Articles of Association is the root cause of most of the evils from which the joint stock company system both in England and India is suffering. In India the evil is of a much greater magnitude, as we have a system called the Managing Agency System, under which the company is generally promoted.

EVILS OF 'MANAGING AGENCY'.

These promoters do not walk out after placing the company in working over and receiving their reasonable remuneration for same. They make a sort of a permanent settlement and maintain all powers and full control. This is possible because the articles and memorandum are prepared under their instructions by lawyers of their choice. There are many Indian banks, formed and worked under this system. If we had legislation on the footing of the Canadian Act, some of the most important regulations would have to be passed or confirmed by shareholders or proprietors of the company in their first meeting. Other regulations which experience happens to have proved to be necessary and advantageous are made compulsory by the Act, instead of being left to the option of the interested promoters or directors.

The regulations which the Canadian Act of 1923 permits to be framed at the option of the Directors or Shareholders relate to matters incidental to internal management and conduct of affairs of the Bank, and that too on the following questions only:—

(a) The day upon which the annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors shall be held;
(b) the record to be kept of proxies, and the time, not exceeding twenty days, within which proxies must be produced and recorded prior to a meeting, in order to entitle the holder to vote thereon;
(c) the number of the directors, which shall not be less than five, and the quorum thereof, which shall not be less than three;
(d) the qualifications of directors, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained;
(e) the method of filling vacancies on the board of directors whenever the same occur during each year;
(f) the time and proceedings for the election of directors in case of a failure of any election on the day appointed for it;
(g) the remuneration of the president, vice-president and other directors; and,
(h) the amount of discounts or

(Continued on page 6.)

*The first article appeared on February 28.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Wrongly Accused.

India was wrongly accused by Lord Colwyn in his speech at Manchester on Wednesday before a meeting at which Sir John Simon who was the principal speaker, drew a doleful picture of the present British trade crisis. Lord Colwyn, the President of the meeting, recalled that Lancashire had subscribed most handsomely to the great famine in India and he asked Mahatma Gandhi whether he wanted to starve the operatives in the Lancashire cotton industry now. If the insinuation is that India is ungrateful, the charge can be promptly rebutted. Thanks were duly rendered at the time of the great famine to the Lancashire operatives who subscribed their mite to famine funds, but India cannot forget the starving of her own cotton industry by Lancashire interests whose political pressure resulted in the imposition of the countervailing duties. Now India is building up her own indigenous textile industry against a number of odds and the Indian people are quite justified on insisting that not a single yard of foreign cloth should be consumed in their country.

Boycott Statistics.

"Swadeshi and Boycott" is the title of the first Bulletin published by the Research Section of the Bengal Swadeshi League. The Bulletin is the work mainly of the Hon. Secretary of the Research Section, Dr. H. Sinha and contains an appreciative foreword by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the League. It is a veritable mine of statistics which abundantly prove that there has been considerable decline in the imports of every class of British commodities during the current fiscal year, that the decline is due mainly to the boycott movement, and that the boycott has been more effective in Bengal than elsewhere in India. The booklet contains only 35 pages but they are packed with well analysed figures about India's foreign trade and a number of diagrams. The price of the bulletin, which is 12 annas, is too high for purposes of propaganda, however scholarly in treatment the work may be. Fewer and less detailed figures would have sufficed for the purpose of a popular bulletin.

Transfer Of Law And Order.

It is reported that the question is being seriously considered of more subjects being transferred to responsible Ministers in Madras and that a new Minister may soon be appointed to administer Law and Order. There is nothing unlikely in the report as the transfer can be easily effected without any alteration in the Government of India Act being necessary. Indeed in every province Law and Order may well be transferred at once to popular Ministers in the interests alike of efficiency and public welfare. The last year has demonstrated the danger and injustice of entrusting Law and Order to irresponsible Councillors, the danger being aggravated by most of such councillors being non-Indians.

Self-Determination For Burma.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, Sir Charles Innes, the Governor of the Province, assumed too much when he said that the principle of separation of Burma had been definitely accepted. He will do well to remember that the Premier himself has declared that the resolutions of the Round Table Conference are only tentative. And the entry of Congressmen will make those resolutions even more tentative. The only logical and just position for Burma is to be allowed to choose between remaining in the All-India Federation and separation only after the nature of the Federation and all the implications of remaining in it or being out of it will have been made definite and clear. The Burmans are not so simple as not to know why British capitalists and their official friends are scheming to keep Burma out of the Federation.

Dictation.

The MacDonald Government have again shown their readiness to obey the commands of their dictator Mr. Lloyd George. On an issue regarding which a large number of their rank and file have warm feelings, the legislation to abolish the restrictions placed by the Baldwin Government on Trade Unions in Britain after the General Strike of 1917, they have chosen to eat humble pie. Discretion is the better part of valour. Although the MacDonald Government could not the Trades Disputes Bill safely through the initial stages, the Liberals not showing their hand, the moment it came to the Committee stage, they found that the Liberal amendment to it on which they were defeated made the measure worthless. They have withdrawn it and Mr. Lloyd George will now graciously allow them to continue to hold office, while he retains the real power.

BOMBAY'S 25 PRESIDENTS.

—:o:—

Persons Who Succeeded K. F. Nariman.

EIGHT WOMEN WHO LED MOVEMENT.

The following is the full list of the successive Presidents of the Bombay "War" Council, from the inception of the movement up-to-date:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman,
Prof. Gharpure,
Mr. Jeenabhai Joshi,
Mr. G. V. Kapadia,
Mrs. Perin Captain,
Mr. Dhirajlal Mody,
Mrs. Hansa Mehta,
Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar,
Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah,
Mr. Nagindas Master,
Mr. Usman Sobani,
Mr. Haji Noormahomed,
Miss Sofia Somji,
Mrs. Avantika Gokhale,
Mr. Harin Chattopaddhyaya,
Sjt. Babrekar,
Mr. Joseph Beni,
Mrs. Urmila Mehta,
Mrs. Gangaben Patel,
Mrs. Snehlata Hazarat,
Mr. Jotishchandar Maitra,
Mr. Javalkar,
Dr. S. K. Vaidya,
Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar,
Sjt. Rangaswami, and
Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas.

BOMBAY WORKERS DENOUNCE DELHI AGREEMENT.

(Continued from page 1)

ing resolution unanimously:—

This meeting of workers held under the auspices of the Committee of Action for Independence emphatically condemns the truce arrived at between the Congress leaders and British Imperialism as it is a betrayal of the struggle for independence.

"IF GANDHIJI WERE TO KNOW YOUTHS' MIND".

DADAR MEETING CALLS FOR RELEASE OF ALL POLITICALS.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Young Patriots' League was held last night at 9 p.m. in the open maidan near Napoo Hall with Mr. E. V. S. Maniam in the chair, to demand unconditional release of all political prisoners irrespective of their offences.

When Mr. Maniam began to address in English the audience raised a hue and cry and ordered him to speak in Hindi. In broken Hindi Mr. Maniam referred to the lives of Bhagat Singh and his comrades from the Assembly Bomb throwing incident, the various conspiracy cases and how at last they were sentenced to death by a tribunal appointed under an Ordinance.

Mr. Mohanlal, a personal friend of Mr. Bhagat Singh, in a forceful speech said that if the general amnesty list the names of such of the political prisoners as the Lahore Conspiracy, Meerut Conspiracy and Chirner and the Lamington Road shooting and others were omitted it was only a false hope that the Congress movement had succeeded. A portion of the audience protested against the remark and the president had great difficulty in restoring order.

RELEASE ALL POLITICALS.

Mr. S. N. Natu, moved a resolution demanding the unconditional release of all political prisoners, which was supported by Mr. D. V. Javle.

The President in his concluding remarks said it was rather dangerous to come to a hasty conclusion without studying the whole position.

IF GANDHIJI WERE TO KNOW YOUTH?

He concluded that "Youth by temperament is always impatient and wants to go always ahead. If Gandhiji has really studied this mentality he would not accept a truce without honour or without the achievement of what we want."

Madras Suspends Picketing

—:o:—

MADRAS, March 4.

It is understood that pending definite information regarding the formula of settlement the picketing campaign in the city has been suspended.—A. P.

VERY CHEAP & EASY TO LEARN

PHOTOGRAPHY

BUY OUR VIEW-GRAPH CAMERA.

It takes everlasting splendid photos of persons, groups & beautiful sceneries etc., on plate measuring 3½ & 2½ inches fitted with powerful lens and srign shutter. Very easy to use. Supplied complete with all accessories and simple direction. Even beginners can use it. The camera never fails to work.

Price Rs. 3. Postage As. 8.

P. L. SHARMA, Aligarh City.

TERMS OF DELHI TRUCE.

Congress Executive Call Off All Activities.

(Continued from page 1)

stitutional Government of India discussed at the Round Table Conference. Of the scheme there outlined, federation is an essential part; so also are Indian responsibility and reservations or safeguards in the interests of India, for such matters as for instance, Defence, External Affairs, the position of minorities, the financial credit of India and the discharge of obligations.

3. In pursuance of the statement made by the Prime Minister in his announcement of the 19th January, 1931, steps will be taken for the participation of the representatives of the Congress in the further discussions that are to take place on the scheme of constitutional reform.

RECIPROCAL SECTION

4. The settlement relates to activities directly connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement

5. Civil Disobedience will be effectively discontinued, and reciprocal action will be taken by Government. The effective discontinuance of the Civil Disobedience Movement means the effective discontinuance of all activities in furtherance thereof, by whatever methods pursued and in particular the following:—

I. The organised defiance of the provisions of any law.

II. The movement of the non-payment of land revenue and other legal dues.

III. The publication of newssheets in support of the civil disobedience movement.

IV. Attempts to influence civil and military servants or village officials against Government or to pursuade them to resign their posts.

DISCONTINUANCE OF BOYCOTT.

V. As regards the boycott of foreign goods, there are two issues involved; firstly, the character of the boycott and secondly, the methods employed in giving effect to it. The position of Government is as follows:—They approve of the encouragement of Indian industries as part of the economic and industrial movement designed improve the material condition of India and they have no desire to discourage methods of propaganda, persuasion or advertisement, pursued with this object in view which do not interfere with the freedom of action of individuals or are not prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order. But the boycott of non-Indian goods (except of cloth which has been applied to all foreign cloth) has been directed during the civil disobedience movement chiefly, if not exclusively against British goods and in regard to these it has been admittedly employed in order to exert pressure for political ends.

6. It is accepted that a boycott of this character and organised for this purpose will not be consistent with the participation of representatives of the Congress in a frank and friendly discussion of constitutional questions between reprerentatives of British India, of the Indian States and of His Majesty's Government and political parties in England, which the settlemen tis intended to secure. It is therefore agreed that the discontinuance of the civil disobedience movement connotes the definite discontinuance of the employment of the boycott of British commodities as a political weapon, and that in consequence, those who have given up during a time of political excitement the sale or purchase of British goods must be left free without any form of restraint to change their attitude, if they so desire.

WITHIN LIMITS OF ORDINARY LAW.

7. In regard to the methods employed in furtherance of the replacement of non-Indian by Indian goods or against the consumption of intoxicating liquor and drugs resort will not be had to methods coming within the category of picketing, except within the limits permitted by the ordinary law; such picketing shall be unaggressive and it shall not involve coercion, intimidation, restraint, hostile demonstration, obstruction to the public, or any offence under the ordinary law; if and when any of these methods is employed in any place, the practice of picketing in that place will be suspended.

ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

8. Mahatma Gandhi has drawn the attention of Government to specific allegations against the conduct of the police and represented the desirability of a public enquiry into them. In present circumstances, Government see great difficulty in this course and feel that it must inevitably lead to charges and counter-charges and so militate against the re-establishment of peace. Having regard to these considerations Mahatma Gandhi agreed not to press the matter.

9. The action that Government will take on the discontinuance of the civil disobedience movement is stated in the following paragraphs.

ORDINANCES EXCEPT NO. I WITHDRAWN.

10. Ordinances promugated in connection with the civil disobedience movement will be withdrawn. Ordinance No. 1 of 1931 relating to the terrorist movement does not come within the scope of the provision.

11. Notification declaring associations unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 will be withdrawn, provided that the notifications were made in connection with the civil disobedience movement. The notifications recently issued by the Burma Government under the Criminal Law Amendment Act do not come within the scope of the provision.

12. (I) Pending prosecutions will be withdrawn if they have been filed in connection with the civil disobedience movement and relate to offences which do not involve violence other than technical violence or incitement to such violence. (II) The same principles will apply to proceedings under the security provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. (III) Where a local Government has moved any High Court or has initiated proceedings under the Legal Practitioners Act in regard to the conduct of legal practitioners in connection with the civil disobedience movement it will make application to the Court concerned for permission to withdraw such proceedings provided that the alleged conduct of the person concerned does not relate to violence or incitement to violence. (IV) Prosecutions, if any, against soldiers and Police involving disobedience of orders will not come within the scope of this provision

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

13 (I) Those prisoners will be released who are under going imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement for offences which did not involve violence other than technical violence or incitement to such violence. (II) If any prisoner who comes within the scope of (1) above has been also sentenced for a jail offence not involving violence other than technical violence or incitement to such violence, the latter sentence also will be remitted, or if a prosecution relating to an offence of this character is pending against such a prisoner it will be withdrawn. (III) Soldiers and police convicted of offences involving disobedience of orders in the very few cases that have occurres will not come within the scope of the amnesty.

14. Fines, which have not been realised, will be remitted, Where an order for the forfeiture or security has been made under the Security Provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the security has not been realised, it will be similarly remitted. Fines, which have been realised and securities forfeited and realised under any law will not be returned.

15. Additional police imposed in connection with the civil disobedience movement at the expense of the inhabitants of a particular area will be withdrawn at the discretion of Local. Governments. Local Governments will not refund any money not in excess of the actual cost that has been realised.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY IN GOVERNMENT POSSESSION TO BE RETURNED.

16 (a) Moveable property which is not an illegal possession and which has been seized in connection with the civil disobedience movement under the Ordinances or the provisions of the Criminal Law will be returned, if it is still in the possession of Government (b) Moveable property forfeited or attached in connection with the realisation of land revenue or other dues will be returned, unless the Collector of the district has reason to believe that the defaulter will contumaciously refuse to pay the dues recoverable from him within a reasonable period. In deciding what is a reasonable period, special regard will be paid to cases in which the defaulters, while willing to pay, genuinely requir time for the purpose, and if necessary the revenue will be suspended in accordance with the ordinary principles of land revenue administration. (c) Compensation will not be given for deterioration. (d) Where moveable property has been sold or otherwise finally disposed of by Government, compensation will not be given and the sale proceeds will not be returned except, in so far as they are in excess of the legal dues for which the property may have been sold (e) It will be open to any person to seek any legal remedy he may have on the ground that the attachment or seizure of property was not in accordance with the law.

LAND TO BE RETURNED AFTER PAYMENT OF DUES.

17 (a) Immoveable property of which possession has been taken under Ordinance IX of 1930 will be returned in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance (b) land and other immoveable property in the possession of Government which has been forfeited or attached in connection with the realisation of land revenue or other dues will be returned, unless the Collector of the district has reason to believe that the defaulter will contumaciously refuse to pay the dues recoverable from him within a reasonable period. In deciding what is a reasonable period, special regard will be paid to cases in which the defaulter while willing to pay genuinely requires time for the purpose and if necessary the revenues will be suspended in accordance with the ordinary principles of Land Revenue administration. (c) Where immoveable property has been sold to third parties the transaction must be regarded as final, so far as Government are concerned.

Note:—Mahatma Gandhi has represented to Government that according to his information and belief some at least of these sales have been unlawful and unjust. Government on the information before them cannot accept this contention.

(d) It will be open to any person to seek any legal remedy he may have on the ground that the seizure or attachment of property was not in accordance with the law.

18. Government believe that there have been very few cases in which the realisation of dues has not been made in accordance with the provisions of the law. In order to meet such cases, if any, Local Government will issue instructions to District Officers to have prompt enquiry made into any specific complaint of this nature and to give redress without delay if illegality is proved.

19. Where the posts rendered vacant by resignations have been permanently filled, Government will not be able to reinstate the late incumbents. Other cases of resignation will be considered on their merits by local Governments, who will pursue a liberal policy in regard to the re-appointment of Government servants and village officials who apply for re-instatement.

SALT MAKING FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION ONLY.

20. Government are unable to condone breaches of the existing law relating to the salt administration, nor are they able in the present financial condition of the country to make substantial modifications in the Salt Acts. For the sake, however, of giving relief to certain of the poorer classes, they are prepared to extend their administrative provisions on lines already prevailing in certain places, in order to permit local residents in villages immediately adjoining areas, where salt can be collected or made, to collect or make salt for domestic consumption or sale within such villages, but not for sale to or trading with individuals living outside them.

OBLIGATIONS OF SETTLEMENT.

21. In the event of Congress failing to give full effect to the obligations of this settlement, Government will take such action as may in consequence become necessary for the protection of the public and individuals and the due observance of law and order.

(Sd.) H. W. Emerson,
Secretary to the Government of India.

WHY WORKING COMMITTEE ACCEPTED AGREEMENT

—:o:—

"Statement Being Issued"

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI Mar. 5.

I learn that Lord Irwin has written to Mr. Sastri, and Sir T. B Sapru and Mr. Jayakar thanking them all for their part in the success of the negotiations. They were seen returning from the Viceroy's House this morning, presumably after the conversation with His Excellency.

I hear that the Congress Working Committee is drafting a statement explaining the points of view which led to the acceptance of agreement. This may be issued also before this evening.

The Assembly lobbies were discussing this morning the situation arising out of the Agreement, and there was an all-round praise of both Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi

"TWO MAHATMAS".

The "Watan", the nationalist Urdu paper, writing under the caption, "The Two Mahatmas", says: The toothless Mahatma and the urmless Mahatma have shown to the world that teeth and arms are no longer necessary to establish peace.

"SWARAJ WITHIN A YEAR"

—:o:—

"Agreement Embodies Mahatma's Dictum

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

As I write on return from the Congress headquarters the talk is about a little cloud that has been allowed to appear by lack of imagination in dealing with details in giving; effect to the agreement reached.

As regards the terms of Agreement itself there are two opinions Some feel Mahatma Gandhi has given way more than Lord Irwin and some 'vise versa'. The fact of the matter is that both sides have tried to reconcile the real issue, namely, the calling of truce, one by recording a moral victory and the other by guarding the translation of this victory into direct material gains. But the real interpretation is one of spirit, and triumph of the Viceroy and Gandhiji is the triumph of statesmanship. For the first time in 45 years of Congress history Government and Congress have reconciled themselves to a common issue. Truce means giving up of weapons of hostility, such as boycott, political purposes and deliberate defiance of laws. Government, on its side, having opened wide the door of the Conference for discussion of all issues, has agreed to restore the situation as it had existed a year ago. Two chief contributions to the truce are: the abandonment by Gandhiji of the police issue and by the Government of opposition to the attack on the salt monopoly and restoration of confiscated property. There is a great feeling of joy here that after all an opportunity has now been created for the first time for the whole India to sit at a common table to work out the new destiny for the country in the sole interest of the country through a truly national Government.

One More Seceder From Labour Party

—:o:—

NO INTELLECTUAL INTEGRITY.

LONDON, March 5.

Still another Labourite has resigned from the Labour Party, namely, Mr. W. J. Brown, who in a letter to Mr. MacDonald says that "Continued membership has become irreconcilable with any kind of intellectual integrity."—Reuter

ELECTORAL REFORM IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Alternative Vote Agreed To.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

The House of Commons in the Committee stage of the Electoral Reform Bill by 277 votes to 251 carried the clause introducing the alternative vote.—Reuter.

A PLEA FOR POSTPONING CONSIDERATION OF REFORMS

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's Opposition In Commons

LONDON, March 4.

In the Commons Mr. Benn replied in the negative when Sir Alfred Knox asked if Mr. Benn would arrange with the Government of India to announce postponement of the consideration of constitutional reform till civil disobedience and boycott of British produce had ceased.

Sir A. Knox asked whether in view of Sir P. Chetwode's speech Government intended to carry out the Round Table Conference Defence Sub-Committee's suggestions, without Parliament's sanction. Mr. Benn replied that he had already stated that he would take every means of informing the House of any administrative action decided upon but obviously action could not be deferred in every instance, particularly where it referred to the problems of current administration.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, Mar. 5.

Previous closing	11.68
Today's opening	11.69
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing	11.61
Difference	—.07

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 216.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JULY.

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

Previous closing	6.16
To-day's opening	6.20
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing	6.21
Difference	plus .05

"Wait, Watch, Hope And Pray"

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO HIS "DISAPPOITED" FOLLOWERS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

Gandhiji addressing fifteen American and Indian journalists at Dr. Ansaris residence this afternoon in explaining the purport and purpose of Gandhi-Irwin settlement said: "in the first place I would like to state that this settlement, such as it is, would have been impossible without the Viceroy's inexhaustible patience and equally inexhaustible industry and unfailing courtesy. I am aware that I must have, though quite unconsciously, given him causes for irritation. I must have also tried his patience. But I cannot recall any occasion when he allowed himself to be betrayed into irritation or impatience.

DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS.

I must add that he was frank throughout these very delicate negotiations and I believe he was determined, if it was at all possible, to have a settlement. I must confess that I approached the negotiations in fear and trembling. I was also filled with distrust.

But at the very outset he disarmed my suspicion and put me at ease. For myself I can say without fear of contradiction that when I wrote my letter inviting the invitation to see him, I was determined not to be outdone in the race for reaching. I am thankful to Almighty that a settlement was reached and the country been spared, atleast for the time being, I hope for all time, suffering which in the event of a breakdown would have been intensified a hundredfold.

DIFFICULT TO SAY.

For a settlement of this character it is not possible nor wise to say which is the victorious party.

VICTORY FOR BOTH.

If there is any victory I should say it belongs to both. Congress has never made any bid for victory. In the very nature of things Congress has a definite goal to reach and there can be no question of victory without reaching the goal. I would, therefore, urge all my countrymen and all my sisters instead of feeling elated, if they find in the terms any cause for elation, to humble themselves before God and ask Him to give them strength and wisdom to pursue the course that their mission demands for the time being, whether it is in the way of suffering, or by way of patient negotiation, consultation and conference.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

I hope, therefore, that millions who have taken part in the struggle and suffering during the past twelve months will now, during the period of Conference and construction, show the same unanimity, the same cohesion and the same effort and the same wisdom that they have in an eminent degree shown during what I would describe as, the Heroic Period in the modern history of India.

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT.

But I know that if there would be men and women who will be elated by the settlement, there will be, indeed there are, those who will be, or are, keenly disappointed by the settlement heroic suffering is like the breath of their nostrils. They rejoice in it, as in nothing else. They will endure intolerable sufferings, be they however so prolonged. But when the suffering ceases they feel their occupation gone and feel also that the goal has receded from view.

THE LIMIT.

To them I would only say. Wait. Watch, Pray and Hope. Suffering has its well defined limits. Suffering can be both wise and unwise, and when the limit is reached, to prolong it would be not only unwise but the height of folly. It would be folly to go on suffering when the opponent makes it easy for you to enter into discussion with him. Upon your longing if a real opening is made it is one's duty to take advantage of it and in my humble opinion the settlement has made a real opening.

Such a settlement nas necessarily to be provisional as this: the peace arrived at is conditional upon many other things happenings. The largest part of the written word is taken up but what may be called the terms of this truce had to be naturally so many things had to happen before the Congress could participate in the deliberations of the Conference. A recital of these was absolutely necessary but the goal of the Congress is not to get redress of past wrongs, important though they are, its goal is Purna Swaraj which indifferently rendered in English has been described as complete independence. It is India's birthright as it is of any nation worthy of that name, and India cannot be satisfied with anything less and throughout the settlement one misses that enchanting word. The clause which carefully hides that word is capable, and intentionally capable, of double meaning.

"FEDERATION—A MIRAGE".

Federation may be a mirage or it may mean a vital organic stage in which two limbs might work so as to strengthen the whole responsibility which is the second order may be a mere shadow or it may be a tall majestic, unbending and unbendable, oak; safeguards in the interests of India may be purely illusory, and so many ropes tieing the country hand and foot and strangling her by the neck and they may like so many fences protect a tender plant requiring delicate care and attention. One party may give one meaning and another may give these girders the other meaning it is open under that clause to either party to work along its own lines and the Congress, if it has shown readiness to take part in the deliberations of the Conference, it is because it seeks to make Federation responsible and safeguards, reservations, or whatever other name they may be known, by such as would promote real growth of the country along political, social, economic and moral lines. If the Congress succeeds in making this position acceptable to the Confesence than I claim that the fruit of that effort will be complete independence.

NEW OPPORTUNITY.

But I know the way to it is weary, there are many rocks, many pitfalls to be found across the way but if the Congressmen will approach the new task to which they are called with complete confidence and courage I have no misgiving about the result. It is, therefore, in their hands either to make something noble and the worth looking at out of the new opportunity that has come to it or by lack of self confidence and want of courage to fritter away the opportunity but I know that Congressmen will require aid of other parties the aid of great princes of India and last but by no means least aid of Englishmen.

(Speech Incomplete).

KARACHI SWADESHI EXHIBITION

AN ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION

Being held in Karachi on a very large scale, with up-to-date arrangements, during the

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

PERIOD

Commencing from 21st March 1931

For Reservation of Stalls and other particulars of Railway Concession, Etc.,

Please apply to the Secretary,

KARACHI SWADESHI EXHIBITION

P. O. BOX No. 88, KARACHI.

PLAN AND RESERVATION OPENED AT:—

J. TIRATH & Co.,

BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

Victoria Chemical & Manufacturing Works

LAWRENCE ROAD, KARACHI.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

—:o:—

"Victory For Mahatma & Lord Irwin", Says Daily Herald

LONDON Mar. 5.

Interest in India continues to be in the forefront, although pending the official pronouncement regarding the terms of the Agreement between Viceroy and Gandhiji the papers confine their comments to the broad facts of the new situation.

"The Times" adopts a sympathetic strain, and approves the reported salt law arrangement. It opines that if nothing worse is to follow it must be confessed that the charges of "surrender" made sound a little thin. It anticipates against Government begin to that the most important clause in the Agreement will be the Viceroy's refusal to consider the demand for investigation into the conduct of police.

The paper says that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a good deal of violent rhetoric devoted in Britain to India nowadays—without so much correction as ought to be from those who understand the position better—has its origin in the motives in which anxiety for India plays very little part. Mr. Churchill's speeches may perhaps serve the useful purpose in reminding Indians that we have our extremists as well as they. The journal defends Mr. Baldwin against his own party's attacks, and commends his guidance to the Conservatives in Indian policy in the past two years It pays tribute to his loyalty to Lord Irwin whom in turn it eulogises.

VICTORY FOR MAHATMA AND IRWIN.

"The Daily Herald" regards the Delhi Pact as a great victory for both the principal signatories in the cause of commonsense. It recognises that the task still ahead is not easy one, but the Agreement is an earnest of both the sides to come to it in a spirit of co-operation and commonsense. Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty will end worthily.

The "Daily Mail" continues bitterly reproachful and regards the outlook as dark.

The "Daily Telegraph", in a milder language but with little less dread, awaits publication of the terms, and keenly awaits references to the Conservative policy in Mr Baldwin's speech at Newtonabbot on Friday.

The "News Chronicle" paints a rosy picture as a result of Indian peace, and praises the Indian Moderates and other Round Table delegates for their untiring efforts.—Reuter.

SURAT "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

—:o:—

LAST NOTICES SERVED ON PEASANTS.

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT, March 4.

Two landlords from Navsar. who have made themselves well-known by buying the confiscated lands of the Satyagrahi peasants of the Bardoli taluka are now in search of some labourers who may mop the crop standing in the farms which they have bought for a nominal sum. No labourer is ready to work for them and they are in a fix. And yet an official said about one of them "He puts his hands in dust, and takes it out full of gold".

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

Pardi Mamlatdar now advises peasants as a friend to pay the tax, but the peasants are firm. Sjts. Motibhai and Fakirbhai of Pardi have issued statements saying that the receipts filled in by the Mamlatdar without their consent are not to be accepted by them and that the Mamlatdar is solely responsible for them.

DICTATOR ARRESTED.

Mr. Ibrahimmia, the newly nominated dictator for Surat district, is arrested this morning. A hartal is to be observed to-morrow in honour of the arrested dictator. Announcement of the eleventh dictator will be made to-morrow; and it is believed that the eleventh dictator will also be a Mahomedan.

LAST NOTICES.

Six farmers from Sisodra (Tal: Jalalpur) are served with "the last" warning notices. The peasants are awaiting the Khalasa notices confiscating their lands.

Sjt. Magnalal [illegible] was the head of the Karadi division is arrested for breaking the salt-law. He was working in this division for the last six months.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent. Quetta. North-Western Railway, wires:

At 6/15 hours on third March at mile 13/21 between Nari and Babarkach of the Sindh-Pishin Section the no 491 up mixed derailed interrupting through communication which has necessitated transhipment. Through communication is expected to be restored this (ie. 4th) evening.—A. P.

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN BANKING EXPANSION

(Continued from page 4.)

loans which may be made to directors, either jointly or severally, or to any one firm or person, or to any shareholder, or to corporations.

INSPIRE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

It is elementary to state that banking rests on public confidence because the banker deals in "credit" both as a buyer and seller in that most essential commodity to modern business. This confidence could in a large measure be established by judicious legislation formulated to help the building up of the whole fabric of well-organised system of Indian Banking. Leaders of eminence like Sir Dinshaw Wachha and late Lala Lajpatrai have been crying for years, but they were unfortunately much in advance of their time. That time is now ripe and India should make the most of the opportunity to press for active action where lethargy and neglect have persisted Here too the Canadian Act affords a very good precedent. Under our present system, the Auditor is mostly a creature of the directorate, or the agency, in spite of his modern training and bringing up. He owes his office to the favour of either or both, and in our country all companies have some persons as directors. Some of them are known to be holding this office in as many as fifty different companies. We shall deal with this aspect in some detail in the future, but for our present purpose it is sufficient to state that an auditor who offends any of the directors by taking up a rather "inconvenient" attitude, stands to lose his office in most of the companies where the same directors rule supreme. Even if he were to be inclined to be very particular the law leaves him too limited a scope within which to function with any advantage. He is there to report only on the accounts. He has no right to challenge an indiscreet loan by the bank either to its customers or to its directors He comes in only at the end of the accounting period, and has no much opportunity.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF BANKS.

The Canadian Act provides for the Inspector General of Banks, with qualified assistants. Why not follow that excellent example here? An Indian Inspector-General of Banks with Indian assistant Inspectors, selected from the large body of our young men who have qualified as auditors and are sitting idle for want of work may form an excellent cadre. They would be continuously inspecting banks, and as soon as they find that anything is done which is against the principles of sound banking to call up the management to explain as they do in Canada. The very existence of this department will (1) inspire public confidence, (2) keep the management on the alert, (3) help to save the Institution before it is too late. In Canada they tax the institutions in proportion to their capital to meet the expenses of this department. Not a bad idea, and the shareholders would welcome this change in return for safety and continued success for their institutions.

(To Be Continued.)

ALLEGED NO-TAX CONSPIRACY.

—:o:—

Citizens Houses Searched.

(From A Correspondent)

BELGAUM, Mar. 5.

This morning the police under warrants of the District Magistrate searched the houses of Sjts. Narayanrao Joshi, Balwantrao Datar, Jiwanrao Yalgi, Hanmantrao Masur, K. S. Patil, V. V. Patil, Gangadherrao Deshpande, and the Congress Office for papers relating to an alleged conspiracy of no-tax campaign in the Karnatak. Nothing incriminating was found.

JAMBUSAR NOTES.

—:o:—

More Thefts.

(From A Correspondent)

JAMBUSAR, Mar. 4.

Two thieves with raw cotton were returning from the fields of the Satyagrahi peasants of Kimoj. Police who were patrolling the fields met the thieves at night time, and arrested them. Afterwards the thieves were released.

The attachment officer had gone to Joshipura and attached property worth Rs. 300 for the unpaid revenue of the peasants. The watchmen of Joshipura are harassing the Satyagrahi peasants. They have taken away raw cotton.

Secunderabad—Census returns show fifteen per cent increase in population of Hyderabad State which is 1,43,95,493 as against 1,24,71,770 in 1921. Hyderabad City has recorded a decrease of 6.7 decrease.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 6.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4. March.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1-5, 23/32. 15th April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 31|32. March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 29/32 May.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 65 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 84 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-7|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE.
New York—London 4.85 3/4 4th inst.
Shanghai—London 1/2 3/4 5th inst.
Japan—London 2/0 13/32 4th inst.
London—Paris 124.00 4th inst.
London—Belgium 34.84 4th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.23 4th inst.
London—Italy 92.70 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 2nd inst. £4.4.10 1/2 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 5/8 2nd inst. 12 7/8 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 9/16 2nd inst. 12 3/4 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 3/8 2nd inst. 27 7/8 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 2 11/16 p.c. 2nd inst. 2 11/16 p.c. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 2 7/8 p.c. 2nd inst. 2 7/8 p.c. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 5 1/4 p.c.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos. 5 p.c.
12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone: Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. Advance on China buying.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 32/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 38/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 73/4.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 94-4.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 95/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 92/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99/9.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/3.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/10.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100/8.
Forward Rates:—19th March settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-7-0 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-4-0.
Tone of Market:—Very steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 5.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 4-3-31	7970000	7697000
Receipts Yesterday 4-3-31	39000	9000
Exports to date 4-3-31	5043000	5507000
Stock at Ports 27-2-31	4049000	2163000
Stock Interior Towns 27-2-31	1515000	1288000
Stock Liverpool 27-2-31	1088000	1024000
Visible Supply 27-2-31	7760000	5146000
Quantity in Sight 27-2-31	11580000	12386000
Quantity out of Sight 27-2-31	6909000	8792000

HUGE REDUCTION

IN MOTOR CARS

During March we have offered huge reductions in prices of Automobiles. This offer will stand good in March on condition that our stock in the meanwhile is not exhausted. Immediately our stock is sold out, our prices will automatically be increased.

THE BOMBAY GARAGE,

Bandstand Chowpatty BOMBAY.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Mar. 5.

In spite of higher New York advices and favourable news from Delhi, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 216/12 for Broach A/M. delivery. Bazar operators were rather quiet and took a bearish view of the situation after recent rise under the plea that the effect of favourable news is discounted. There was some buying which hardened prices to Rs. 217/12 but selling by bazar operators and Jobbers depressed prices to Rs. 216/12. There was fairly large buying by a bull operator at this leve. which together still larger buying believed by some Japanese export house resulted in a sharp improvement in prices. Prices advanced to Rs. 219/4.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 3 points against an expected rise of 5 points on parity with overnight New York close. This news had a little reflection on the local market. There was scattered selling and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	217
Broach J-A.	223
Oomra March	187
Oomra May	187
Bengal March	164/4
Bengal May	165

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 5.

March	145.90+3.60
June	144.50+3.50
September	142.40+2.40

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 5.

Bengal Superfine	180
Bengal Fine	175
Bengal F.G.	170
Sindh-Punjab Fine	175
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	170
Wardha-Hingt Fine	195
Nagpur Savner Fine	200
Yeotmal Fine	190
Arvi Fine	190
Amraoti Fine	185
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	185
Mulkapur Fine	180
Khandesh Fine	180
Muthia fine	180

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 5.

200 Arjan Khimji Arvi 193
200 Bussan and Co. Sindh Kheda 183 1/2.
450 Bussan and Co. Gondal 180.
150 Bussan and Co. Gondal 178.
65 G G Kesha and Co. Bir 192.
87 Narshi Nagshi Bodbad 183.
155 S J David Telhara 191 1/4.
200 S J David Malkapur 181 1/2
100 Breul and Co. Arvi 192 1/4
143 G G Kesha and Co. Nandarbar 183.
98 G G Kesha and Co. Akola 189 1/4.
55 P. R. Vakharia Sojat Road 171 1/2.
100 Narshi Nagshi Dhulia 3 1/2 off to Umra.
82 Moon Mill Gujranwala 227 1/2

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Mar. 5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 36/1, Highest Rs. 37/12, Closing Rs. 37/2.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 36, Highest Rs. 37/1, Lowest Rs. 35/15, Closing Rs. 36/12.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 5.

Linseed May	7	8	9
Linseed Sept.	7	11	3
Wheat May	4	1	9
Wheat Sept.	4	4	9

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.
Bombay, Mar. 5.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 408 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 95 per ton.

Remember the 12th of March

the day which will not only be full of important events for the citizens of Lahore, in view of the health and strength competitions (for which prizes worth Rs. 1,000. will be awarded) and lectures on health. but the 12th of March will also be a day full of interest for friends in the Mofussil.

SAVE MONEY.

The 12th of March, being the 30th Anniversary day of "Ammritdhara", the Amritdhara Pharmacy allows a big reduction in the prices of all their medicines: viz: All medicines (over 500) and books on half the price, and Amritdhara and its compounds on 3/4th the usual price. To save money therefore equip yourself with medical help for the ensuing year by selecting medicines from our catalogue for all general household emergencies and ordering them on the 12th of March. You do not, thus save only half the price of the medicines, but being thus always prepared to prevent and nip ailments in their very buds, you

Curtail your Chemists & Doctors' Bills.

There is still another way of saving money and that is by depositing any amount of money with us and getting the benefit of reduction price, for all subsequent orders until the whole money is consumed.

All letters and M. O.s must be posted on the 12th of March and should bear the postal stamp dated the 12th of March.

Detail of events for competition and Catalogue sent free on asking from:—

AMRITDHARA LAHORE.

Save /4/ in the rupee
Get Amritdhara 2/8 for 1/14; Rs. 1/4 for /15/
Re. /8/ for /6/.
Amritdhara Soap /14/ per box for /10/.
Amritdhara Ointment 1/ for /12/.
Amritdhara Lozenges /4/ for /3/.
Amritdhara Lotion 1/ for /12/.
Amritdhara Balm 1/ for /12/.

The Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy,
Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Post Office
LAHORE.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Yerukuni Maru	12000	...	8 Mar.
Tyo ,,	5962	26 Feb.	12 Mar.
Takusan ,,	10500	...	@24 Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
*Tsushima,	6754	29 Mar.	2 April
Haruna ,,	10500	...	7 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
Suwa ,,	11000	2 April	19 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
Shinyo ,,	22000	14 April	21 April

*Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full Particulars, please apply to:
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road.
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

GOLD AND SILVER
Bombay, Mar. 5.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21-4-3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-4-0
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21-5-9
Silver Ready	42-7-0
Silver 1st Settlement	37-12-0
Silver 2nd ,,	38-1-0

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Mar. 5.
Patrich, Stewart, Dale Karachi
Goalpara, Jones, Calcutta
DEPARTURES.
Mar. 6.
Himalaya, Mareglia, Trieste
New Orleans, Cross, New York.
British Sovereign, Joures, Abadan.
Vasna, Halls, Busreh
LOADING.
Mar. 5.
Steamer Varsova for Busreh
Steamer Baroda for Busreh
ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranchi:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Ranchi, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and 131 passengers.

S S Patrick Stewart:—The G T Company's steamer Patrick Stewart arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast and 93 passengers.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Goalpara arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Himalaya:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Himalaya, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S New Orleans:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer New Orleans, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Sovereign:—The A P O Company's steamer British Sovereign, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
(WEDNESDAY, March 5)
2. Kaiser-i-Hind London 7/3 M M and Co.
3 Iyo Maru, Nagoya, 10-3, N Y Kaisha.
4 Kenya Durban 11/3 M M and Co.
5 New Orleans, New York 6/3 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Rabenfels, Karachi 5/3 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Sturmfels Karachi, 13/3 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Benvenne N F N F Graham T Co.
11 Macedonia Marseilles 14/3 M M and Co.
12 Tuscania, Southampton, 12-3, Graham T Co.
13 Dumana NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 Himalaya, Trieste, 5-3, L T & M. I.
15 Arabistan, Hull, 7-3, M M & Co.
16 Trevaylor, Marmagoa 8/3 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Kidderpore, China and Japan, 10/3 M M and Co.
4 Vasna Busrah 6/3 M M and Co.
7 Goalpara Karachi N F, M M and Co.
8 Yamagata Maru Japan 5-3 N Y Kaisha.
9 Tarantia, Galsgow, 8-3, Grahams T S.
10/11 Karapara Calcutta 10/3 M M and Co.
12/13 Japan Colombo 5/3 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Alavi Red Sea Ports 9/3 T Morrison and Co.
16 Laxmi Aleppy 6/3 L Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Fazer Bangkok 7/3 F F Campbell and Co.
B Oosteapelle Malabar Coast 5/3, Merchant S N Co.
C R Jalatarang, Akyab, 5-3, Scindia S N Co.
F Barala, Colombo 15/3 M M and Co.
N Clan Maciver N F, 11/3 J Finlay and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON
Ranchi 6-3-31 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 13/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Domala, 5-3-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
Clan Macbean 16/3/31 J F Co.
FROM OSLO
Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.
FROM HULL.
Ariosto 22/3/31 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Dalhart, 7-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
Blocumfontecia, 18-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co.
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Samaria, 4/3/31 (Tourists).
Belgenland, 17-3-31 (Tourists).
FROM TRIESTE.
Gracovia, 10-3-31, L T Co.
FROM GENOA.
Sumabia, 9-3-31, M Italiana.
Genoa, 16-3-31, M Italiana.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Honolulu Maru, 12-3-31, O S Kaisha.
Shanghai Maru, 8/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru 10/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 27/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 18/3/31 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30/3/31 N Y Kaisha
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 27-3-31, P O S. N.
FROM DURBAN
Ellora, 6-3-31, M M & Co.
Karoa, 14-5-31, M M & Co.
Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 7-3-31, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Arabistan, NF, M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Tascania N F G T Co.
Tarantia, NF, G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rubenfels 6-3-31 L Edwards
FOR BOMBAY.
Kidderpore 7/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Iyo Maru, 10/3/31 N Y Kaisha
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 10/3/31 M M and Co.
Kenya 11/3/31 M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Baroda N F M M and Co.
Varsova N F M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Sarvistan NF M K Khaldi.
Alavi N F T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind. P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Arabistan, M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Tascania L T Co.
Tarantia, G. T. Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Rabenfels L Edward & Co.
Sturnfels L Edward & Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Baroda M M and Co.
Varsova M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Sarvistan M K Khalili.
Alavi T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Japan 3-3-31
Jehangir 3-3-31
Kidderpore 3-3-31
Trevaylor 3-3-31
Rabenfels 3-3-31
Iyo Maru 3-3-31

IMPORTS.
Bombay, March 3
S S Mooltan Agents M M and Co from Havre:—25 bundles copper sheets.
From Southampton:—1744 bars silver.
From London:—1761 bars silver.
From Marseilles:—517 bars silver.
S S Karpara Agents M M and Co from Durban:—75 trays peaches, 15 trays pears; 7 trays wine; 35 cases grapes.
From Mozambique:—9786 bags cashewnuts; 177 bags napupa seeds; 16 bags beans.
From Zanzibar:—359 bales cloves; 25 cases milk.
From Mombassa:—239 bags sandal wood; 3312 bales cotton.
From Daresalam:—423 bales cotton; 238 bales cotton lint.
S S Bankura Agents M M and Co from Busrah:—179 bags wash; 28 bags lead; 5770 bags wheat.
From B'Abbas:—20 bundles attari; 15 bundles almond seeds.
From Ormara:—70 bundle mats.
From Verawal:—206 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Mar. 5.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—19 cases isinglass Grindlay and Co; 3 pots palma rosa oil S Nowroji and Co; 1 bale animal skin H Oosman and Co; 6 bales animal skin Cox and Kings Ltd; 5 bales animal skin I Faizulla; 14 bales animal skin M M and Co; 4 bales animal skin H A Amin; 8 bales animal skin H A M G H Sawal; 14 bales animal skin 3 bales woollen carpets A W G Hasinzadeh; 1 bale woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 20 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co.
S S Macedonia for Marseilles:—110 bales cotton, fly Textile Products Ltd.
S S City of Nagpur for Manchester:—51 drums castor oil A Hargowandas and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Liverpool:—300 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 125 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co.
For Marseilles:—153 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

STOCKS AND SHARES

IMPRESSIVE BUYING BY BULLS.

Heavy Short Covering.

... BOMBAY DYEING RISE RS. 50. ...

Bombay, Mar. 5.
As anticipated the news of the conclusion of the Truce resulted in an impressive buying by Bull operators. It is after a long time that the Stock Exchange exhibited cheerful tone with rising prices. The technical situation the textile industry being healthy and with practically no accumulation of speculative long interest in Mill shares, the constructive stand was believed to be safe. The increase in the import duty on foreign imports cloth had added to the bright outlook and the market awaited buying by bull operators. This buying was evidenced to-day and a small rise in Mill shares was established. It is the beginning of a boom period and in the absence of any professional operator, weak holders are likely to liquidate purchases from time to time but it appears a foregone conclusion that there are no bears and nobody likes to remain short at the present low level. The firm tone displayed by Mill shares had a sympathetic effect on other miscellaneous shares. There was rush of covering by shorts and to a certain extent they have covered. The cloth demand is broadening and the "merger" was again on the lips of bulls. As a matter of fact it was a day for Bulls and prices had only one, rising tendency. Bombay Dying opened at Rs. 690 and after small relapses made its way to Rs. 740. Thus a rise of Rs. 50 was recorded. This scrip was leading throughout the session followed by Fazal which by the finish had gained about Rs. 23 after the start. Pearls were gradually gaining and after a rise of Rs. 19 closed at Rs. 270. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 25 and after irregular small changes closed at Rs. 25/6. Both Burma and Hydro shares ruled steady with small gains.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Mar. 5.
Bombay Dyeing 690,706,2,10,1,740.
Century 262,83.
Colaba 107,11-14.
Crescent 70,80.
Fazul 402,30,21,25.
Indore 366,63,71.
Madhowji N30.
Nagpur 375,95,93,95.
New Great 173,90,85.
Pearl 441,70,68,70
Simplex 72,80,77,79-6.
Swadeshi 287,302,297,300.
Burma 470,80.
Hydro 108,10.
Tram 120,20-15.
Deff. 280.
Ord. 25,4,24-14,25-12,6.
Bundi 14-8.
Indian 177,86.
Katni Ord. 155.
Alcock 172,73,71.

MILLS.
Bombay, Mar. 5.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dycing	740
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	283-12
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	395
100 Colaba	111-14
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	80-0
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-8-6
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	425-0
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gogag	125-0
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	371-4
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	12-4
100 Khatau	110
100 Kohinoor	160
250 Laxmi	1007-8
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	112-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	185
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	160-0
250 Pearl	270-10
100 Phoenix	290/0
10 Premier	1.0-0
100 Shapurji	7-8
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	79-6
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	300
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	587-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	72/0
50-25 Central	15
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1,065
500-125 Imperial Contr	261-14
100-50 India	84-4
5 Union	3-3-6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	14-8
70 Gwalior	66-8
250 India	186-4
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	593-12
100 Katni	155-0
10 Punjab P	9-14
10 Punjab	8-0
100 Shahabad	143-12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	3
15 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India.	16-6
200-100 Oriental	1,605
10 Vulcan	5-8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val P.	957-8
1000 Andhra Val.	608-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-6
50 Bombay Tram	120-15
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	110-0
1000 Tata Power P.	1057-8
1000 Tata Power	472-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	810
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Province	84
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	62
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	660-0
MINING	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46-4
30 Tata Steel D	280-0
75 Tata Steel	25-6
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	171-4
250 Bom. Steam P	198-12
250 Bom. Steam	182-8
50 Bom. Telephone	43-8
8s. Brit B. Petrol	3-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	480
50 Bom. Burma New	167-8
100 Indian Bleaching	122-8
15 Scindia	7-4-0
3-1/2 Govt. Paper	62-7-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-5

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, March 4.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £16-3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £109
P & O Banking Corporation £6
National Bank of India £39
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £92-3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent. £78-5/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £100-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £44-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £50-1/2.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £59
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. sterling Loan £81.
Consols 2½ per cent £56-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent. £103-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS
Messrs. Parel Brothers have Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail).
Week ending 27th February 1931.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	135	11,580	12,386
Receipts at U. S. Ports	134	7.881	7,657
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	21	881	1,080
To Continent	52	3.099	3,391
To Japan Canada, etc.	17	977,943	
Total	90	4,057	5,414
World's Spinners Takings of American cotton	147	6.909	8,792
Deliveries to Spinners. Great Britain (All kinds)	41	1,137	1,709
Visible Supply. Stocks at American Ports		4.049	2,163
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,515	1,288
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,196	1.695
Total		7,760	5,146
Last week		7,771	5,192
Difference on week		—11	—46
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,038	1,024

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.
1st Sept. to 26th Feb.

	3-3-31	This year.
Europe	3.616	312,464
Japan & China	3,678	954,456
Coast Ports	...	8,094
Up-country by Rail	...	86,072
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan	...	83,280
Total	7,294	1,444,966

For Anything Wrong with THE SKIN

IF you get a cut, scratch, bruise, or a sprain—if your skin is itchy, blotchy or sore, is affected by sun or wind, or poisoned by insect bites, you can rely upon Zam-Buk to quickly soothe and heal.

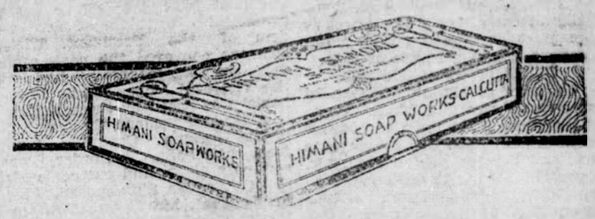
Being compounded from highly-refined herbal extracts, Zam-Buk exerts a purifying influence deep in the underlying tissues as well as on the surface skin.

Zam-Buk has antiseptic and germicidal properties never before associated with external applications. It swiftly eradicates eczema, ulcers, and other serious skin diseases.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk in handy boxes. Price Re. One or Rs. 2-4.

Soothing Healing Antiseptic

SANDAL SOAP



Made by the Makers of the Famous
HIMANI SNOW
Its Perfume and Quality will Delight you
Show Room and Depot:—
INDIA HOUSE,
Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
Made by—
HIMANI WORKS,
CALCUTTA.

EASTER EXCURSION TOUR
TEN DAYS
Visiting
SANCHI, BHOPAL, GWALIOR, AGRA, FATEHPUR SIKRI, and DELHI.

1st	Class	Rs. 250/-
2nd	Class	Rs. 115/-

Rail accommodation, Excellent Catering, Conveyances & Guides for sightseeing and all gratuities at places of visit.

28th March to 6th April 1931

Apply:—
JEENA & Co.,
Tour Organisers, BOMBAY.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 5.
In full-pressed Bales.
Since 1st September.

	3-3-31	This year.
Khandesh	1,362	285,521
Central India	2,587	268,036
Barsi and Nagar	480	144,243
Hyderabad-Gaorani	362	68,500
Berar	3,355	468,043
Central Provinces	1,864	266,560
Total Oomras	10,010	1,500,926
Dholera	492	93,572
N.-W. Provinces	...	84,699
Rajputana	175	26,561
Sind-Punjab	652	92,575
Broach	3,313	55,132
Coompta & Dharwar	175	17,238
Westerns-Northerns	...	8,629
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	13,704
Persian	...	115
American	...	49,342
Egyptian and African	7,724	126,557
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	124
Total	22,541	2,069,440

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Mar. 5.

	bales.
Karachi	1,362
Central India	2,587
Barsi-Nugger	480
Hyderabad-Caorani	362
Berar	3,355
Central Provinces	1,864
Dholkera	492
Rajputana	175
Sind-Punjab	652
Broach	3,313
Coompta-Dharwar	175
Egyptians	5,370
East Africans	2,354
Cotton	22,541
	cwts
Wheat	8,715
Linseed	5,165
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2 333
Gingellyseeds	1 281
Groundn	16,502
Castorseeds	4,044
Rice	20,498
Myrabollams	1,842
Cottonseeds	24,408
Gram	921
Jowar	503
Barley	32
Bajree	38
	Tons.
Coal	1,420

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER
GENERAL
Insurance co can give expert advice on all classes of insurance JB

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments
JB

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1931.

Hospitality In No 1 Daryaganj

A PEEP INTO CONGRESS HEADQUARTERS DURING PEACE PARLEYS

Mahatmaji & Working Committee Left Out Of Census List

The following impressions of a journalist appear in the "Hindustan Times":—

"Come and have tea", "walk in and have some lunch", "stay over for dinner." 'O' take something", "have a cigarette, a cheroot", are the familiar ways in which a visitor to Dr. Ansari's place is greeted if he happens to drop in near meal hours. Dr. Ansari is an excellent host, and one has only to sit down and partake of a meal to know how difficult it must be for him to cater to the needs of his numerous guests with such heterogenous tastes as the members of the Working Committee. Some of the guests are vegetarians, some omnivorous, some fruitarians, and some who subsist on invalid diet. Some take an early tea, others an early breakfast, some merely want a few oranges others a couple of eggs.

THE ART OF CATERING.

The staff of Mahatma Gandhi goes in for rice and 'bhat'. There is Rajendra Babu who is content with fruits. Mr. Sen Gupta eats less and lives mostly on soda. Mr. Jawaharlal is a vegetarian and so is Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Their needs have to be catered to. While Mr. Sherwani is a giant, though not a gourmand and his palate and of others who do not believe in "Bahmani Khana" as the great Mr. Patel characterised the vegetarian food, has to be satisfied. Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Pattabi Sitaramayya need the Madrasi touch about their meals which is generally given so that almost at all hours can have tea. And at meal times all types of Indian food, as simple as the poorest in India eat and such as can be found on the tables of the princes.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MAN.

The most important man in Dr. Ansari's bungalow, so far as the guests are concerned, is a quiet, modest individual, whose constant thought is the needs of the guests. It is Mr. Ghalib, the private secretary and Lord Chamberlain combined of Dr. Ansari. If you want a soda Mr. Ghalib has merely to nod and you get it. If you want a car you have to apply to Mr. Ghalib and it is procured What is more, Mr. Ghalib is not one of those who under the strain of work lose their temper. On the other hand he is more insistent than even the host to overwhelm you with hospitality. He is the man who is to-day discharging a most responsible and at the same time delicate task. He has to look to the comforts, small though they may be, of India's most important men, and to keep all of them in good humour. I hope when you peep into Dr. Ansari's bungalow next time you will look in for Mr. Ghalib, the man who commands soda, sweets and savouries.

A NIGHT'S VIGIL.

It was a trying time for those of us who kept waiting till after midnight for the return of the Mahatma on Sunday. In the drawing room of Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Naidu, I and an American journalist sat talking on all sorts of subjects, Mrs. Naidu reclining full length on the sofa. At a distance lay the massive Mr. Sherwani silently hearing our gossip and snoring at intervals. Outside, Pandit Jawaharlal and Dr. Mahmud discussed politics in the open and sometimes left their chairs to stroll in the lawns. Dr. Ansari and a few others sat in the verandah. Mr. Birla, Seth Jamnalal and Mr. Desai sat in the moonlight outside the secretariat near a fountain. Mr. Sen Gupta waited till ten but went to sleep. Mr. Shiv Prasad went in for an early nap and kept in his ten; till he was awakened after midnight by orders of the President. When someone conveyed the news after midnight that Mahatmaji had left the Viceregal lodge, Pandit Jawaharlal was asked by those waking, to order as President, the members of the Working Committee forth from their beds. The order was smilingly given, and out came Mr. Sen Gupta, Mr. Shiv Prasad, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and others, rubbing their eyes but ready to receive the Mahatma.

THE CAHRKHA.

It had been one of the busiest days for the Mahatma. From four o'clock in the morning up to 3 a. m. of the next day he had not had a minute which he could call his own. And yet Mahatmaji had managed to complete the essential routine of his life. He had had his prayers at the punctual hour. He had had his walk twice. The only thing left was his one hour daily spinning. To the surprises of the members of the Working Committee Mahatmaji started his spinning at 1-15 as soon as he arrived and to the tune of the Charkha began relating the conversations he had had with the Viceroy.

MAHATMAJI NON-EXISTENT.

I do not know who was in charge of the census in Daryaganj It is interesting to note however that no census recorder visited Dr. Ansari's residence on any day. It will thus appear that Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee including Dr. Ansari and the family will cease to exist so far as the census reports are concerned. I do not know how many more people there are whose existence has been thus annihilated by the census recorders. I for one, have never seen a census recorder anywhere near my house, and although I was waiting for one to call on the fateful night, I was disappointed in having been so wilfully ignored. And yet the census reports will be published and made the basis of far-reaching political and economic conclusions.

GENERAL ELECTION IN TURKEY

—:o:—

Kemal Pasha's Proclamation

ASCERTAINING THE NATION'S WILL

LONDON, March 5.

Constantinople.—The National Assembly has approved of the dissolution of Parliament and general election proposed by Mustapha Kemal who has issued a proclamation to the nation accusing his adversaries of attempting to mislead public opinion and explaining that he has decided to hold elections immediately in order to ascertain the degree of the Nation's approval of the measures he believes right to take in future.—Reuter.

Significance Of Naval Agreement

LONDON, Mar. 4.

During question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Henderson announcing the Naval agreement reached subject to the concurrence of other signatories to the London Treaty said, whatever limitation imposed on the construction of new warships, the outstanding feature of the agreement was the political achievement. The agreement prevents renewal of competition in naval armaments. Moreover a breakdown of negotiations would have vitiated the atmosphere in which the world disarmament conference will meet in 1932. He hoped that now all would meet at Geneva with better prospects of ultimate success all along the line. In any case agreement would do much to increase feelings of friendship and cooperation not only between the countries immediately concerned but all signatories to the London Treaty.

A FRIENDLY RECEPTION.

Mr. Henderson hoped that Mr. Alexander would be able to give details of the Naval agreement during the debate on the Navy estimates next week. He (Mr. Henderson) said that after the negotiations between the English, French and Italian experts had been proceeding for some time, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Alexander and himself were convinced that success could only be achieved by personal contact. Hence Mr. Alexander and himself left London at a short notice and met with friendly reception in Paris and Rome. It was manifest in both capitals that only a keen desire for agreement had again enabled them to overcome the serious difficulties so long preventing an agreement.—Reuter.

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY

—:o:—

Resigns From Labour Party

REASONS FOR THE STEP

LONDON, March 4.

Lady Cynthia Mosley has resigned from the Labour Party.

In her letter to Mr. MacDonald, Lady Cynthia Mosley, explaining her resignation, declares that the present Labour Government differs little from the preceding Tory and Liberal Governments. Sir P. Snowden's recent speech has convinced her that Government has abdicated to the complete acceptance of the philosophy of their most reactionary opponents. Concluding she says that the "only final solution of our economic problem is a socialist solution."—Reuter.

Rugby.—Lady Cynthia, who is daughter of late Lord Curzon, is the wife of Sir Oswald Mosley and was one of the adherents to his recent memorandum announcing formation of new political party.—B. O. W.

VIRAMGAM LADIES CONVICTED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

VIRAMGAM, Mar. 2.

The ladies who were arrested at Azad Maidan, Viramgam in connection with flag salutation were to-day sentenced as under:—

Shri Chandanben, Dictator, Viramgam Congress Committee,—3 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine in default of which 15 days' more. C class.

Shri Padmavati Jibhai Sheth—One day.

Shri Chandiban Ishwardas—Rs. 50 fine or six weeks. B class.

Shri Subhadraben Keshavlal—Two months and fine Rs. 25 or 15 days' more. C class.

Shri Santaben Ishwarlal Patdiwalla—Fine Rs. 25 or 15 days. B class.

Viramgam observed complete hartal on the 2nd instant in honour of the convicted ladies.

LESS SALARY FOR C. P. MINISTER.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Mar. 5.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council discussion regarding Ministers' salaries will commenced on Friday 6th instant. It is understood agreement has been reached amongst democrats Ministers are said to have agreed to receive Rs. 2.250 per mensem. Lobby talks indicate that there is absolutely no possibility of their being paid anything above Rs. 2,500 monthly.

STATES PEOPLE AND FEDERATION.

Minimum Demands Of One-Fourth Of Nation

—:o:—

JAWAHARLAL AND SIRDAR'S SUPPORT.

DELHI, March 4.

The Indian States' Peoples' Deputation issues the following statement on the eve of their departure for Bombay:—

Mahatmaji having granted us very kindly an interview we sought from him, we came to Delhi to seee him and discuss with him a subject which agitates today the minds of no less than seventy millions of India's population outside British India and we are glad to state while leaving Delhi that we had the satisfaction of fully ventilating our views not only before Mahatmaji but before other leaders of all shades and opinions and were able to enlist their sympathy for our cause. Now that the demands of the Indian States' people are before the Congress, we feel that our cause would be stoutly advocated by men who have been guiding the destinies of India. It would not, however, be out of place to take stock of the work we have been able to do while in Delhi for the knowledge of those who are vitally concerned with the subject.

PT. JAWAHARLAL AND SIRDAR'S SUPPORT.

Besides seeing Mahatmaji (who though he gave us a patient hearing restrained from expressing his own views at this stage), we saw many other members of the Working Committee who were one and all very frank in expressing their views on this particular aspect of the Constitutional problem and had their full sympathy with the aspirations and demands of the people of the Indian States. We expect that whenever an occasion arises Pandit Jawaharlal and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will lend us all the weight of their support and the Congress take up the cause of the seventy millions of the Indian States.

MUST BE IN THE PICTURE.

We also saw some members of the Assembly and a few Liberal leaders. They all admitted that for the Federation to be really democratic and free from reactionary influences, the people of the States must no doubt appear in the picture. But some of them were of opinion that first of all the Princes should be allowed to join the Federation without raising the issue of the rights of the people of the States, as they believed that everything would be well in a few years. We cannot however, see eye to eye with them and desire to make it clear with all the emphasis at our command that unless the rights of the States' people are secured to them in the Federal Constitution, the cause of the seventy millions of the Indian nation would be betrayed and the Federation of British India with Indian Princes would not be worth anything from our viewpoint.

ALL-INDIA STATES' SUPPORT.

The one feature that we particularly noted during our stay in Delhi was that all politically-minded people in the Indian States, no less than those in British India, were giving serious thought to the idea of a Federation. They were very anxiously considering as to how the Indian States could be fitted in the Federation without any injustice to their rights and aspirations We received quite a good number of telegrams and letters supporting us from different associations of the States' people in all parts of India—Kathiawar, Gujerat, Southern States, Rajputana and the Punjab States. They all welcome very warmly the idea of the States' peoples' Convention which was to be held in Bombay in the second week of this month, but which, we fear may have to be postponed in view of the general political situation.

MINIMUM DEMANDS OF 1/4 OF NATION.

The view and the demands of the people of the States are now before the country as embodied in the Memorandum which we were privileged to present to the President of the Congress. If we may say so the demands formulated in the aforesaid Memorandum are the minimum demands. The people of the States will not be satisfied with anything less and conscious of their rights would rest only after having achieved them. In all humility we appeal to all those who have or may now have a hand in shaping the future of our beloved motherland, to remember that unless the seventy millions of the Indian States (i.e.) one-fourth of the Indian Nation are freed from the hands of the Native autocracy, unless they are enabled to share the rights and privileges of the Federation, Swaraj would be a meaningless phrase.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

LIQUOR SHOP AUCTION SALES PICKETED.

—:o:—

102 Persons Arrested And Released In Dhulia

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, March 4.

Picketers mainly from Shahada Nandurbar and Navapur Talukas peacefully picketed the liquor auction sales yesterday and day before. The total arrests number 102 including Sjt. Balubhai Mehta and Appasahib Javdekar. All were later on released after the sales. This year's biddings amounted to Rs. 2,09,000

—:o:—

BORSAD DAY AT SAUGOR

—:o:—

Large Number Of Women Participate

(From a Correspondent)

SAUGOR March 2.

Under the auspices of the local "War Council" Sunday 1st of March was observed Borsad Day, here at Saugor. Exactly at 7-30 A.M. Mrs. Yamu Tai hoisted the national flag, in the 'Azad Maidan' and a flag salutation ceremony was held amidst a fair gathering, where ladies mostly clad in Khaddar, predominated. A few Police Officials were also present watching the demonstrations quietly

In the evening a well organised ladies procession, led by the present lady 'dictator' composed of Vaner-Sena and many 'parda nashine' ladies followed by a few enthusiastic persons, passed through some of the principal roads of the town, singing national songs. At a public meeting held the same evening a resolution protesting against the police excesses at Borsad was moved by Mrs. Kamlabai Subhedar and seconded by Mrs. Shakuntalabai Navere, was unanimously passed.

BACK FROM JAIL.

Mr. Ram Piare, a school teacher of Rahatghar, who was sentenced under forest Satyagrah, after completing his full term of 6 months R. I. was given a reception and was duly garlanded in the same meeting.

INTO JAIL.

Mr. Kastur Chand a volunteer and originally a resident of Saugor, was congratulated for having received 3 months R. I. under Police Ordinance No. 11, (No Tax campaign) He was prosecuted at Viramgaum (Borsad) and is reported to have been sent to Sabarmati jail.

PICKETING AT GUNTUR

—:o:—

41 ARRESTS INCLUDE 6 LADIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, March 4.

41 Satyagrahis including six ladies have been arrested upto date for picketing foreign cloth shops. Picketing is being continued daily by volunteers but police are arresting them within about an hour of its commencement under Section 17; (1) Cr. L. Amendment Act.

The trials of arrested volunteers commenced to-day a charge sheet being filed separately for each individual.

Cr. L. AMENDMENT BILL REJECTED

—:o:—

Opposition In Burma Council

CAUSES OF DISAFFECTION ARE ECONOMIC

RANGOON, March 4.

When the Burma Legislative Council resumed its sitting this morning, there was a further debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill (seeking to convert the Burma Anti-Terrorist Ordinance into ordinary law). After two and a half hours' discussion the Home Member's motion for consideration of the bill was lost by 46 votes to 39.

Opening the debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, Col. Welborne, in charge of the C. I. D appealed to the House to support the Bill and to save the country from being contaminated by revolutionary propaganda.

POPULAR OPPOSITION.

Mr. M. I. Khan opposing the motion criticised the efficiency of the C.I.D. in not stopping such movements since 1922. He characterised the bill as undignified and monstrous and said that the bill would harass the public, as it was meant for everybody generally.

Mr. B. N. Dass opposing said that the bill was ill-timed and ill-conceived. He submitted that the attempt to connect the so-called Bengal Revolutionary Party with the unrest in Burma did not need intensive repudiation as on the face of it, it was absurd. He repudiated seriatim the arguments adduced by the Home Member in support of the Bill.

Sir Oscar de Glangville supporting the Bill said that there was no ground for the allegation that the Bill would be used to harass people, as it contained safeguards.

REMOVE ROOT CAUSE.

Mr. U Ba Pe, Leader of the People's Party (Main Opposition Party) opposing, remarked that the Bill would increase hatred. He said that the causes of dissatisfaction in Burma were economic trouble and no amount of repressive measures would prevent the peoples from committing crimes, so long as they were hungry. He opposed the Bill mainly on the ground that the Government was not trying to remove the root cause, namely, hunger and starvation of the people, which would help the recruitment of the Revolutionary Party. Lawless law, he said, would rekindle flames and it was for Government to find ways and means of bringing about economic prosperity. The present bill tried to introduce a new precedent which was dangerous in the extreme and he, therefore, opposed it.

The Home Member replying said that it was entirely wrong to say that the Government were indirectly attempting to get at political agitators or Tharrawaddy rebels, as such sections were not included in the schedule of the Bill.

The motion was pressed to a division and lost. A few members of the Independent Party supported the Government.—A. P.

LEST WE FORGET.

—:o:—

Who Is Who In The Struggle For Swaraj.

In reply to interpellations in Assembly, Sir James Crerar said that 54,000 persons were convicted for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement between April and December of whom 20,000 had been convicted on charges of picketing and intimidation.

25,503 STILL IN JAIL.

The number of persons undergoing imprisonment at the end of December was 25,503.

PROVINCIAL ROLL OF HONOUR.

Provincial figures respectively of those sentenced to imprisonment for Civil Disobedience offences and now undergoing imprisonment being as follows:—Madras—3 998 and 2,110. Bombay—9,732 and 3,803. Bengal—11,463 and 2.973, U. P. 7,606 and 4,555, Punjab. 3.561 and 1,349, Bihar and Orissa—10 899 and 4,980. C. P.—3.861. and 2.139 Assam—1.089 and 291 North West Frontier Province—761 and 337. Coorg—6 and 4, Delhi—1,073 and 953.

101 KILLED: 497 WOUNDED TILL JULY.

Casualties among the public during April, May, June and July due to firing were 101 were killed and 427 wounded. Figures after July are being collected.

ARRESTS "EN MASSE".

During the Round Table Conference, when repression was at its peak, it was estimated that patriots behind prison bars numbered over 60.000. After the release of Mahatma Gandhi, lathi charges gave place to arrests "en masse". These arrests will more than counterbalance the daily discharges. As against these swelling figures, release of about 1 000 political prisoners is reported from the Central Provinces.

TALES FROM HOSPITALS

One feature of the campaign was that the guardians of law and order often resorted to lathi charges instead of arresting the law-breakers. So the casualties from lathi charges are often more than the imprisoned. Bombay alone has witnessed some major operations in which the toll was more than 500. The special hospitals that have been opened in Bombay to treat the lathi-victims have not been closed and it will take many months before the last man leaves his bed. The hospitals in Madras, Calcutta Allahabad and other places will recount the same tale. Over and above these, are cases of volunteers like Babu Ganu who died that others might live. Last but not least are cases of veteran leaders whose sufferings in jail hastened their doom. The late Pt. Motilal's case is typical Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel narrowly escaped the grave. These are the men who pulled the strings in Delhi in favour of Gandhi and made the Viceroy bow to the inevitable.

MAGISTRATES' DINNER TO MR. MURZBAN.

—:o:—

Doing Their Bit For Pax Brittanica.

The Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, entertained to dinner Mr. P. J. Murzban, their President, at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday night on his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay. Sir Reginald Spence, occupied the chair. After dinner, in proposing the health of Mr. Murzban, Sir Reginald referred to Mr. Murzban's journalistic career of thirty years and said he was both Sheriff and President of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates, a task which of a man tackled both together showed him to be a glutton for work. Sir Reginald urged Mr. Murzban to try his hand as President of the Hon. Presy. Magistrates' Association to see that the Society may have no more to say in their choice of their colleagues.

Mr. Murzban in his reply expressed his gratitude to his colleagues for the honour they had done him and said it was a red letter day in his life as many distinguished guests had come to listen to his speech. He then referred to many and great services rendered by the hon. Presidency Magistrates to the State and said the atmosphere was still surcharged with possibilities either for the salvation or damnation of India and the hon. Presidency Magistrates might still be called upon to do their bit during the succeeding months for the maintenance of Pax Brittanica. He was however not sure whether the hon. Presidency Magistrates were the officers of the crown or private individuals free to express their opinions on the present political situation. He hoped to define this question during his regime as President.

The gathering terminated after a vote of thanks to the chairman against last year's Rs. 5,88,000.

Madras—Raja of Bobbili has been offered Pro-Chancellorship of Andhra University.—A. P.

The Deccan Merchants' Association have wired to Mahatma Gandhi, congratulating him. Accept hearty congratulations on behalf of myself my Association and whole Bombay Deccani Commercial Community for his epoch-making success in making truce with Government on honourable terms as nation's ambassedor".

BAILHONGAL LATHI CHARGE.

—:o:—

"Times" Report Repudiated.

(From A Correspondent)

BELGAUM, Mar. 5.

The report published and wired out by the Belgaum correspondent of the "Times of India" on the 2nd instant to the effect that there was no lathi charge at all at Bailhongal on the 25th February is totally incorrect.

The facts are that a lathi charge by the police on that day did take place and 15 were injured who are ready to prove that they were beaten by the police and not injured as a result of the stampede, as alleged by the correspondent.

Edited by SYED ABDULLA BREL VI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH K HARE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.